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                     NORTH SLOPE SUBSISTENCE
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                    REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
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                          PUBLIC MEETING
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                            VOLUME II
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                     Inupiat Heritage Center
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                        Utqiagvik, Alaska
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                         October 14, 2022
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                            9:02 a.m.
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    COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
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20 Gordon Brower, Chairman
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    Esther Hugo
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    Brower Frantz
    Peter Williams
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    Eddie Rexford
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    Regional Council Coordinator, Leigh Honig
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1 2	PROCEEDINGS
3	(Utqiagvik, Alaska - 10/14/2022)
5	(On record)
6 7	CHAIRMAN BROWER: We'll do a roll call
8 9	and get started.
10	Leigh.
11 12	MS. HONIG: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
13 14	Gordon Brower.
15 16	CHAIRMAN BROWER: Here.
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18 19	MS. HONIG: Wanda Kippi.
20 21	(No comments)
22	MS. HONIG: Steve Oomittuk.
24	(No comments)
25 26	MS. HONIG: Billy Patkotak.
27 28	(No comments)
29 30	MS. HONIG: Eddie Rexford.
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32 33	MR. REXFORD: Good morning. I'm here.
34 35	MS. HONIG: Morning. Martha Itta.
36 37	(No comments)
38	MS. HONIG: Esther Hugo.
39 40	MS. HUGO: Here.
41 42	MS. HONIG: Brower Frantz.
43 44	(No comments)
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46 47	MS. HONIG: And Peter Williams.
48 49	MR. WILLIAMS. Here. Good morning.
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MS. HONIG: Good morning.

a Kaktovik report real quick. We went through the

Council member reports yesterday and I'm going to give

And I apologize for not calling in yesterday, I forgot

there was a meeting scheduled for yesterday and I look

in harvesting caribous and they're still harvesting

caribous at this time. And we've successfully landed three whales for the fall season. And hopefully we're

than that we've been successful in the community harvesting subsistence resources that the community

needs for the year. And that's kind of short and sweet

you the opportunity to provide a report for Kaktovik.

MR. REXFORD:

Okay. So that's four out

Thank you,

With that I'm going to ask Eddie to do

Eddie, you have the floor this morning.

But anyways folks have been successful

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Haven't heard

Madame

MS. HONIG:

don't have her phone number.

CHAIRMAN BROWER:

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3 4 of the nine seated Council members so no quorum yet.

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Coordinator. We'll acknowledge the Council members as they come in. Brower Frantz is out and about. He was here yesterday so we expect him to help establish a quorum later today. Steve did indicate he'd call if he can. Yesterday he was online for a while and I'm not sure if Mar -- Martha was here yesterday in person and I'm not sure exactly her situation this morning so we'll acknowledge them as they -- as they join. And perhaps Wanda would join us today if -- you know, I

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47 48 49 you, Mr. Chair.

at my calendar.

supposed to have a moose quota soon.

on the report from our end.

from the Refuge Manager lately on that topic.

agency for the EIS. NVK and KIC is going to be meeting this coming Tuesday to look at the MOU with Fish and Wildlife and we'll -- hopefully we'll be joining again

this year to represent our community and the Borough.

So that's all I have for now. Thank

And a little update on the cooperating

CHAIRMAN BROWER: (In Native), Kaktovik. It's always good to hear from you, Eddie. Any questions for Eddie Rexford and for Kaktovik area. (No comments) CHAIRMAN BROWER: Hearing none, (in Native). And for those that are online it would be good when you're not speaking to go on mute as it gets pretty noisy very quickly for background. And thank you, Eddie, for that brief, short and sweet report from Kaktovik. And once we get Wanda online and we'll ask Atqasuk to do their report or Blair, Billy Patkotak gets on we'll ask Wainwright to do their report as well. With that I'm going to ask the

Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program folks to continue the dialogue on the PINs and later on this will be a action item. I don't think we have a quorum right now so we can't act on anything that we need to act on, but we can certainly discuss items listed and as soon as we get a quorum we'll go to some of the action items to get past some of those that -- like our annual report and our winter confirmation dates and fall, 2023 confirmation dates. Seems like our quorum keeps being fragile and once we get one we want to get these out of the way.

With that I'm going to hand the mic over to Hannah and to Karen on the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program. You have the floor.

 MS. HYER: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Council members. For the record I'm Karen Hyer, I'm a Fish Biologist with OSM. And I'll let Hannah introduce herself.

MS. VOORHEES: Good morning. Hannah Voorhees, Anthropologist with OSM.

MS. HYER: Mr. Chairman and Council members, I thought we had some really good discussion yesterday and from our discussion we have the PINs that

were listed here in the book and then I added a couple more. So I think what I'd like to do is just work down the list starting with book page 104 and then adding what I heard us talk about yesterday. So we're going to -- because I talked to Martha yesterday and she wanted to go back to her community and get some specifics so I have general PINs and we can go back to the office and work with them and get some -- have some communication so we can get them exactly as we want them before they're put out with the notice of funding. But right now I'd just like to get the general ideas down because that's what we can go ahead and make a motion on.

So if you start on page 104 what we have listed for this region you can find under North Slope. And I'll go ahead and just read them to you and we can just kind of work down the list together.

So using traditional ecological knowledge and harvest monitoring document new fish species and changes in abundance, size, timing and distribution of existing fish species as well as impacts as new or expanding species on other fish that are important to the subsistence in the North Slope region.

So that's the first one. Is there any input on that?

31 CHAIRMAN BROWER: I'm trying to find 32 the page.

MS. HYER: It's 104, right under North Slope.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, any questions on that, on new fish species and changes in abundance, size, timing and distribution of existing fish species as well as impacts of new expanding species on other fish that are important to subsistence on the North Slope region.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN BROWER: I haven't really seen something drastic changing in terms of invasive species or anything like that. You know, back in the '70s we had all of these -- you know, we used to call them

humpies, you know, they get these -- their salmon about this big with a big back on them. I know there's another word for them, I just.....

MS. HYER: Is that the pink salmon?

 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, I think they're pink salmon. And we get lots of those. And some people feel like it's something different, but when I was a kid in June those kind of fish would go up Ikpikpuk all the time. And so it's not a big -- maybe it's people that are not used to seeing some salmon in our rivers. I've seen those -- you know, you'll see them from the airplane toowhen they're moving in the -- in the Ikpikpuk River. So to me it's not -- I don't see a really big difference in say the addition of invasive species impacting local fish. Maybe some other parts, I don't know. I'll just leave it at that.

If any of the Council members want to say anything about that. But these are candidates for PINs, right, these are candidates for study. And, you know, it's very hard to get the resources and money. So if we do get something qualified to get funding we should really look at what we need because it's hard to get that money funneled up this way.

MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, go ahead, Esther, from Anaktuvuk.

MS. HUGO: Yesterday we discussed about the PINs and it's about the fish, the grayling, so maybe we can go back and listen what's going on in Chandler with the graylings or within our area.

MS. HYER: With grayling in your area?

MS. HUGO: Uh-huh.

 $\,$ MS. HYER: Okay. All right. I will -- I will add that to the list.

 $\,$ MS. HUGO: Well, due to the discussions that we -- the information we got yesterday on the grayling. I'm pretty interested to see if there is contaminants or no.

0165 1 MS. HYER: Yeah. Absolutely Council 2 member.... 3 4 MS. HUGO: Well, from the liver, 5 I'm.... 6 7 MS. HYER:are we talking about 8 grayling or lake trout or both? 9 10 MS. HUGO: Both. 11 12 MS. HYER: Okay. Okay. 13 14 MS. HUGO: Lake trout because we eat a 15 lot of that and when they go ice fishing in April, March I do get a lot of lake trouts. 16 Most of the 17 salmon the family eat and a lot of times I'll get a 18 whole bunch of these huge lake trouts and I try to save 19 and eat them and share them. So I'm just interested. 20 21 Thank you. 22 23 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Esther. I 24 think that's a good observation. We had that presentation from those other lakes and being that 25 26 trout is a predatory fish and seems to me that there 27 were some issues with that species in other parts --28 other partsof Alaska. It would be rudent I think to --29 yeah, get that as a priority information need. 30 31 MS. HYER: So.... 32 33 CHAIRMAN BROWER: I would support that. 34 35 MS. HYER: Okay. So, Mr. Chairman and 36 Council members, I do have a priority information need 37 listed and I -- I'm just going to throw it out because I might have to wordsmith it later, but I do have 38 39 document population, structure and health of lake trout 40 in Peters and Schrader Lakes. Do you want to add 41 Chandler to that? 42 43 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yes. 44 45 MS. HYER: Okay. And then -- then 46 you're interested also in grayling health an abundance 47 and populations in Anaktuvuk Pass area? 48

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yes.

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MS. HYER: Okay. Okay. I have that one also. So if there's nothing else I'll go on to the second -- which would now be the third PIN.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: We're just going to hear what you -- as you down the bullets and.....

MS. HYER: Yeah. I just want to make sure that I communicate everything I have on my list in case there's some gap. Like I didn't have -- just for example I didn't have grayling on my list, I just had the two pop -- the two lakes, Peters and Schrader and so I just added Chandler and I just added grayling because I didn't have that. So that's the value of this is you can see what I have, if you don't want it you can say get rid of that and if you want to add things because I don't have them so that was very helpful.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah. Thank you, Karen. And for benefit for Kaktovik as you're joining the second day we did have a pretty robust yesterday around fisheries discussion resources monitoring, we had a video which was pretty startling, kind of -- could be scary to folks that may not know what happens on the Slope from time to time around freeze up and especially around warm spring areas and things like that which we know to exist, those kind of things. And to develop a -- continuing to develop a priority information list to try to secure funding for Fisheries Resource Monitoring on the North Slope within region 10. So that's what we're doing this morning again, Eddie, and if there are any concerns about your fish and areas that you want to be included in a PINs, that's the acronym for the priority information needs and things like that. So and if you want to chime in, Eddie, I know that they've had studies down your way from time to time on arctic char and things like that.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$ HYER: Mr. Chair and Council members....

MR. REXFORD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yeah. Yeah, there was mention of Peters and Schrader Lake and for your information I do own a -- my mother's Native allotment on Schrader Lake and we do quite a bit of ice fishing during the fall and winter and spring. And I've been noticing in the body cavity that there's white lumps and little pockets and which could be I

guess tapeworms. I don't know if there's more fish like that, I don't know if it's because of the water warming up or what, but some of the fish we -- I harvested had some of that white pockets in the body cavity and folks were reluctant to eat fish. So that's just a personal observation on lake trout that I have for -- from Schrader Lake and I thought I'd throw that in.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Mr. Rexford. And yesterday's video and presentation around various lakes from different parts of Alaska was —they had some very important information that would I think lead us to support some of these kind of studies they did in other parts of the State on lake trout and that we should follow suit with those types of studies on the North Slope especially, you know, because we consume those trouts as well.

So with that, Karen, I'm going to hand the mic over back to you. I just wanted to make sure Eddie was more in the loop about what we were discussing yesterday about Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program.

MS. HYER: Absolutely. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Okay. So the second which is now the third one I have is document and investigate the possible causes of mold, disease and discoloration on broad whitefish in the Colville River in the vicinity of Nuiqsut, compare environmental conditions in the Colville River including temperature with those in the Ikpikpuk River where whitefish are healthy and mold has not been observed to date. Investigators are encouraged to draw on both stock status and trends and ecological knowledge research.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: I know that's -we've added to that to try to see how maybe even
because of the broad whitefish having fish mold seems
to be not palatable for the Technical Review Team
maybe, I don't know, to formulate a funding mechanism
to -- if there are ways to assist maybe it's a
wordsmthing, how we say and make it a little bit more
broader might be beneficial to actually seeing why our
fish are encountering those kinds of ailments I guess.
And so -- and maybe it's a broad white study in itself

and their distribution patterns. I think the Sag River, the Sagavanirktok River, is one of those that is a rearing ground as well. It's known to have whitefish in that area too. So I think it's still ongoing and we heard it from Nuiqsut yesterday about that particular, you know, concern. And there's this sentiment that's kind of developed over time that, you know, we talk about it and we talk about it, but nothing actually And maybe it's time to develop -- I like comes of it. to say wordsmith, that you say things the right way that would be palatable for a Technical ReviewTeam to --I think there's -- it's just the way it is expressed. It may be the abundance and health and distribution patterns related to these fish. I don't know. can't emphasize enough that concern to Nuigsut.

MS. HYER: Mr. Chairman and Council members. I think one of the things that North Slope has struggled with is actually not the challenge of the TRC, but the challenge of getting investigators to come and do proposals because when we get proposals from the North Slope they're usually very successful through the process. It's just -- it's just a huge area and we don't have an over abundance of investigators that work up here so it's finding the right person to come do this and working on the outreach of, you know, getting the information out that we're looking for studies in this area.

I do have one thing I would like to follow-up with your comment because from yesterday's discussion I also make a note about broad whitefish in the Sag and looking at distribution, abundance and health. And that would be different than this PIN right here. And I was going to present that also as something to add to the list and so I just want to make sure that is something that you'd like on the PIN list.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: I think it's -- this is Gordon Brower. I think it's important, it's a subsistence resource and should -- these resources struggles elsewhere, we should know whether or not, you know, the Sag River, Sagavanirktok, is altogether a different stock than those on the Ikpikpuk because from what I've heard over time the Ikpikpuk is a ideal location from the Teshekpuk Lake, from various other little lakes, they all come out at the same time from these lakes and converge on the Ikpikpuk to spawn. And I've heard that from elders. And it seems to me that

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the Sag would probably represent that type of distribution pattern unless they're connected together in some way. But most fish in my view they go back to where they spawned, even the young ones, something to do with the scent of that river or something, they'll go back to that and Ikpikpuk is — it's a very big concentration area of the broad whitefish. And I got pictures right in my phone from last year's fishing where that concentration has never let up. It's always — it's always there. And it would be important to should something happen to Ikpikpuk and we need to reconnect with the Sag and with the same types of fish would be important PINs in my view.

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MS. HYER: Okay. Great. Thank you for So I'm kind of going back and forth your input. because you bring up things that I had written in my notes. And so I -- I'm taking the opportunity to add those into this list. So but I'm on the third bullet now on page 104 and it says document the effects of climate change including lake freeze up on subsistence fishing access, harvest and preservation methods and the impact of these changes on community wide harvest levels and food security on the North Slope. Research could investigate adaptations for continuing community wide harvest levels where traditional preservation methodsare impacted. Studies include Ikpikpuk River -excuse me. Studies including Ikpikpuk River are of particular interest.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. You know, when we talk about that and I'm not one of those big climate change proponent people that say we are doing it, you know, with fossil fuel. And I go way off on a tangent when I start to think about why people think that way because, you know, I've been involved with science studies here since the 1990s and just right up here there are trees that come out of the permafrost routinely, fully intact, frozen solid and you can still burn them. And in 1997 I was helping these scientists to do a tree study and got some elders involved and on the Ikpikpuk it was easy to find white spruce on the high water mark, pick it right up, you can chop it up and burn it. Well, these guys took it to a lab to get it radiocarbon dated and on the high water mark you pick it right up, 36,000 years old white spruce. And they're trying to figure out how did that get there and there's lots of them. And I don't think Noah's flood put it there because you'd have to have Noah's flood to

be able to distribute high water mark that far up. This is a local river spring thaw and break up all the time. But anyway needless to say they felt that the Arctic was heavily treed just 36,000 years ago. So it's important to look at the climate related things that we have to endure to be up here. And by the way right in the Colville River they're picking up dinosaurs, you know, a t-rex has been found right there. And it's important to recognize these things.

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> But I'm looking at these things we're struggling. Maybe out of the last 10 years maybe six of my catches of fish -- and when I fish and I could show you my photographs, I fish for community wide, for our community. Not very many people do it that much anymore, but a few of us that grew up with old people and say don't forget how to fish, don't forget the right time. And this -- the right time is still right, the fish are not going to change their spawning, but the ability for nature to be our natural freezer, it's struggling. I -- it'll freeze up and I'll put fish in sacks and put them in a warehouse, but it'll warm up and they will thaw out in the sacks in the warehouse and then freeze and then they thaw out again. And then by that time the eggs have gone rancid. And don't get me wrong, we even like rancid food, you know, elders like to make what we call (in Native), you know, the stinkfish. Not everybody likes it, my mom loved it. My mom loved (in Native), especially when you could make it absolutely green. And you would pass out, you know, I would think.

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: But they're -- those are good things. But the price was the fresh eggs, the (in Native) was a price. You can dip that frozen in seal oil. By the way we invented the first dips on earth, you know, the seal oil dipping is so fantastic. And it's awesome when you can do these things, but we're struggling to do that when half of my catch spoils. I didn't fish that much last year, but I managed to get about 25 sacks. That's maybe -- you know, that's maybe about 5,000 pounds. And I immediately, you know, make a way for it to go to Anaktuvuk, to Point Lay, to Atqasuk, to distribute them. And then the half of them distribute them to the church for Thanksgiving. It's important that we find a way to still get those fish at the right time, but I

don't want to fish and let them spoil. I'm going to hesitate to make that much (in Native). And there's a place to make stinkfish, but not all the time and not that much. It's better the fresh fish.

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So there needs to be a mechanism for subsistence because it is a traditional economy, it is a traditional food and we need to find a way to help that. You don't need to study it, we already know it's happening. It might need -- I don't have the resources to put a propeller, all these -- maybe solar power and make a little freezer, a common use freezer. And like Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission has walk-in freezers for -- to store the bowhead whale so it won't get -- we can preserve them because a lot of our cellars even are struggling. So anyway I get to go on a tangent like that because even though it sounds like it's a PINs, it's a study on why the ice is not stopping and forming on the river. And back in the '70s and '80s we had nets under the ice on September 15, the river's still flowing and it's October what. And those are major concerns. You cannot put a net with a slush. Believe it or not it snows inside the river. When it's snowing heavy out and it's cold it's (in Native) inside this river. And it catches the net into a big snowball. So those are important things.

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Carmen, I know you've had your hand up for quite some time now and I'll stop there.

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MS. DAGGETT: For the record my name's Carmen Daggett with Fish and Game. So a couple weeks ago I was listening to the North Slope Fish and Game Management/Fish and Wildlife Management Committee meeting and they had a wonderful presentation from ICAS. And during that presentation they discussing grants that they had received for putting thermosiphons in sealocks and also pursuing some of these issues with food security and food storage. it seems like they're being pretty proactive and progressive about trying to address some of those issues. So I wonder if it can't be addressed through this avenue, perhaps teaming up with ICAS and bringing those issues to them might get you some grant money to take care of some of those issues and help get some ideas for the actual dealing with the situation of being remote, trying to find a freezer system that works for that area, how to power it all and everything and then maybe get you some money to do that sort of

thing. I know you've been talking about the issue for a while, expressing that concern for a while and I think ICAS really seems to have solved for -- been working on solving some of those issues and it's probably a good avenue for perhaps thinking about trying to deal with that issue.

Also on the mic, you're talking about different partners and having a hard time finding partners. Brendan and I were talking about a couple different partners that I'm not sure who all gets approached, but I know that there's a couple of connections that Fish and Game has with UAF students and trying to pursue those as potential researchers. I'm not sure if that's in your list of people. I know at least in our division and I'm not sure if he covers fish or not, but Shawn Crimmins is our Cooperative Extension Partner through Fish and Game and he works for UAF as well and matches our research projects with students. So that's part of his job. And so that's someone that should be approached.

Just a few ideas to add to the mix.

Thank you.

MS. HYER: Carmen, maybe I'll follow-up with you later on some partnerships that -- yeah, thank you. I appreciate any information about that.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, appreciate that feedback. And it's important. I think ICC is working on food security network issues as well and but we should never let up expressing our -- these types of I always like to remind myself of my mom concerns. when she was alive. She said don't forget how to do these things. We grew up in the '60s fishing with them and then we joined them in the '70s, we learned how to do it just like they did. Then we went through the '90s. Late '90s things started to be more '80s, difficult I think, I mean, somewhere about 1999, 2000 we started to -- it was still good, but today, you know, I hesitate to go because when we fish we don't fish for ourselves, we fish for our families, we fish for our whaling crew members to feed them on the -when we're whaling and then the community is blessed with a lot of fish. It's a trade practice. I remember my dad trading five sacks of fish to get two (in Native) skins so that we can outfit our boat. And they

trade, it's a traditional trade tool and stuff that nobody -- we should not forget these things and continue to make a way for that, it is part of the traditional economy, traditional culture to do these things. And one day my mom always say, they went through hunger, you know, she's born in the 1920s and they've heard about going through hunger and you fish and hunt because all the animals have a time, they will be here in their prime for a period of time. And some of them leave altogether for the winter.

So anyway I'll leave it at that.

MS. HYER: Okay. Mr. Chairman and Council members, the last PIN on page 104 is baseline fish habitat and water quality monitoring, especially temperature, dissolved oxygen and silt on the rivers and tributaries important to subsistence fishing communities in the North Slope region. Investigators are encouraged to include overwintering areas.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, I think that's an important one. We saw that in a video yesterday. That's an important -- but looking at that I think it's a great study, we should study that. I think that's an important one. But don't be startled because we've seen those things that will happen from time to time. They will -- some fish will spawn in an area and then it will -- it will get low water or the snow will blow off in a big storm and expose the ice and then the ice gets really thick at 40 below, the snow is an insulating quality. And just for an example we -- North Slope Borough Land Management Policy says to avoid overwintering habitat for industrial activities. We had in I think 1998 a tractor, D7, make a shortcut across a overwintering habitat where the river bank has snow all the way to the sandbar and it look ideal to go through. And halfway going through there the tractor fell through the overwintering habitat because of its sheer weight. The ice was only that thick and it was February. And but it had six feet of snow on top as insulation.

So those are -- they're important things and it may help devise better regulations and protection mechanisms for overwintering habitat. I think it's very important.

MS. HYER: Okay. Mr. Chairman and

Council members. I do have one more that I was talking to Martha about yesterday and like I had said earlier this is just a general PIN because she had wanted to go back and talk to some specific subsistence fishers and then she was going to get back to me. But I have seasonal movement in overwintering of habitats — overwintering habitat, excuse me. Seasonal movement, overwintering habitats of the lakes on the Colville delta. And she's going to — and I asked her about specific fish and she's said she needed to do a little bit of talking with her community and she'd get back to me because we have a bit of time, these have to be absolutely finalized when we make the announcement.

So anyway that is the last PIN I had and so I'll take any comments on that or any additions that people feel like need to be added to what I presented.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, it's important to say our piece and I say more than my share seems like. You know, when we're looking at lakes, you know, we've expressed from Utqiagvik region, the (in Native) Lake, the (in Native) Lake and some of those that the hunters for maybe a 10 year period saying the abundance of whitefish in these lakes, we're not catching what we're used to catching. And then about two years ago we start to see it change again. And so I think it's important because lake whitefish is very different in taste than those that are riverbound and that are anadromous and move in and out of the coast and go into the rivers. Their taste, like the ones at (in Native), those to me are like butter. And it might be what they eat. And when you look at them they eat snails in that So and it might be important to study if their foods are struggling as well in those lakes.

So I'm with Nuiqsut on studying the abundance of fish for subsistence in the lakes surrounding communities because those ones are a constant. The ones in the river are a -- like if you're going to go for the spawning ones you got about four weeks and you're going to miss the whole thing and it's over. I have my nets under the ice from -- typically should be mid September to about mid October. After October 10 you're going to get three. October 9, the day before, you're going to get 200. They disappear that fast in the river. But in the lake you can fish until it's -- the ice too thick and then you

can't do it anymore. And it's -- they're good subsistence resources.

And there should also be some ways to look at lakes that might not have fish, but look at them to put fish in those. And the reindeer herders used to talk about that all the time, they used to move fish around and stock lakes after they checked the depth. At least from the guys that I talked to, they're not here today, but they had a practice of checking water depth, if it was deep enough and not freeze all the way to the bottom it was a candidate for them to play around and move fish and check it a few years later and do things that way. But that's 1930s, that's 1940s. And when the Navy at that time was a big problem for them, the Navy was dynamiting lakes and the (in Native) is one of those that has been completed dynamited in one year to do seismic back in the '40s and '50s they would use dynamite and there'd be a big die-off and fish all around the edge of the lakes because they were dynamited. So but some of those fish obviously survived, you know, and then there's still more fish in them. Anyway.....

MS. HYER: Mr. Chairman and Council members, that's all I have. We don't have a quorum yet, do we. This is an action item so we need to vote on it when we do get a quorum, but that is the list that I have.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Any other Council members have feedback on any of these, I know I've been providing a lot of feedback and, you know, on fish studies you might have something in your area that might not be on this list, but you added the Schrader Lake or Chandler.

MS. HUGO: Chandler.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, Chandler Lake. And I think it's very important to let them do that kind of study. (In Native) you have to think about the health of these fish, especially those that were being studied in other parts of the State at these -- some of these bigger lakes on trout. And because we consume them and they're good eating. We want to make sure we're not going to glow.

So the mic's open for any feedback on

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     any PINs or any other that you might want to add, that
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    you might think about.
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                    MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair.
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                              BROWER:
                                           Esther
                    CHAIRMAN
                                                     from
 7
    Anaktuvuk.
 8
                    MS. HUGO:
9
                                Yes.
                                       Karen, I'm curious
10
    does it have to be the Chandler because we do ice fish
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    at Schrader Lake. It's just northeast of us and that's
    where they catch a lot of lakers and -- especially
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13
    lakers, lake trout.
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15
                    MS. HYER:
                                 So when you say Schrader
16
    Lake, is that the same lake that Brendan was talking
17
     about....
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19
                    MS. HUGO: No.
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21
                    MS. HYER: ....yesterday?
                                                   There's
22
    another Schrader lake?
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24
                    MS. HUGO: In our area.
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26
                    MS. HYER: Okay.
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                    MS. HUGO: Not Schrader, Shaynin Lake.
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29
    I'm sorry. Willow Lake.
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31
                    MS. HYER: Willow.
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                    MS. HUGO:
                              Some people call it Willow
34
    at home and then it's Shaynin Lake. I'm sorry.
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36
                    MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, you got me lost.
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                    MS.HUGO: Yeah, it's in -- near Barter.
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                    MS. HYER: So and that is a different
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    -- that's -- you have Chandler Lake, right?
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43
                    MS. HUGO: Chandler Lake is west of us.
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                    MS. HYER: And that's a big place that
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46
    you get lake trout and then this Shaynin.....
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48
                    MS. HUGO: Shaynin.
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0177
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                    MS. HYER: .....Shaynin Lake.....
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 3
                    MS. HUGO:
                               Shaynin Lake.
 4
 5
                               .....Willow Lake. So.....
                    MS. HYER:
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 7
                    MS. HUGO: Willow Lake slash.
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                    MS. HYER:
                                 ....that's another place
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    that Anaktuvuk harvest a lot of.....
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12
                    MS. HUGO: Yeah.
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                               So would you like to add
                    MS. HYER:
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    that to the list also?
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                    MS. HUGO: Yeah.
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                    MS. HYER: Okay. Absolutely.
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21
                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Let me check online
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    if Steve Oomittuk, did you happen to join us this
23
    morning yet?
24
25
                    (No comments)
26
27
                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                      All right.
    we get I think one more, if Mr. Frantz would join us
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29
    this morning sometime or we should be able to get a
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    quorum and formally act on some of these things.
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32
                    Did you have something, Carmen.
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                    MS. DAGGETT:
                                  For the record this is
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    Carmen Daggett with Fish and Game. I just wanted to
    throw this out just for discussion purposes more than
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37
    anything and you guys can think about it or not, but it
    seems like I've been reading a lot about water -- about
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39
    lakes draining more and more and hearing about -- I
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    know there was one that drained over by Nuigsut this
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    year.
            And there was another one that drained by
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    Kotzebue this year. And so I'm wondering how that
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    might tie into maybe some of these other research
    projects and if it's an element that you guys might
44
    want to consider adding to one of these projects,
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46
    especially perhaps exploration
                                     of where fish are
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    currently or might be in the future or whatever.
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49
                    Just something to think about, but I
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thought I would add that piece just because I've seen a lot of people talking about it on social media and on the LEO network.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Carmen. And that's been around for sometime unfortunately, I've seen a whole lake full of pike that breakthrough on Ikpikpuk. I remember being a kid and my brother came running saying I got an alligator. And it was a little pike and we tied it on the hook and threw it back in, not even 10 seconds he had a big pike on there. They were hanging out on the edge trying not to be eaten by And that lake went and so we know these big pike. lakes around highly eroding rivers especially during spring breakup are very susceptible to (in Native), you know, they will -- you know, they're not -- yeah, they're -- I don't even know how you would try to save something like that. I -- it's what happened to Point Lay, all their entire water supply drained away a few years ago. And so that is a common problem and that was -- but it would be a good study to look at what lakes that might have fish are at risk from these types of local events.

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All right. Well, we made some discussions. Maybe we can take a look at any other items that are not action items and go through the agenda there. So Fisheries Resource Monitoring, we went through the PINs.

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MS. HUGO: We have a quorum now, Mr. 32 Chair.

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34 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. Just in 35 time.

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MR. REXFORD: Mr. Chairman, this is Eddie.

38 Edd:

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, go ahead, Eddie. And just for the record we'll recognize Brower Frantz as here this morning and we now have a quorum and able to act on action items this morning.

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So go ahead, Mr. Rexford, out of Kaktovik.

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48 MR. REXFORD: Yeah. Just a little 49 informational. We do have broad whitefish right next

to the Canning River on the coast which my father identified in the past and he applied for a Native allotment in that area. It's like I believe 20 to 25 miles away from Kaktovik, but hardly anybody go over there to try to harvest some of those broad whitefish. And it's on a lake right next to the coast on the Canning River just for informational purposes if some of the folks don't know about that stock. It could be used for comparison purposes probably in not -- some study. But just a little information on that.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, thank you, Eddie. That's good information. Let me know, maybe I'll follow you and we could go check the depth and put a (in Native) in there and them lake fish are fantastic, I'll tell you that much.

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There's another one that came up one time and we met up with some elders like Paul Kenneak, Sr., Warren Mutamap, Arnold Brower, Sr., and the industry wanted to put a runway, an ice runway to serve as a field depo for seismic operations. And we were tasked to talk about what issues might come up. those guys talked about the lakes between the Chip River delta area and the Alaktak River delta area, there's these lakes in there and they have very small creeks, like some of them are only four feet wide, but they're like eight feet deep, the little creeks in And he mentioned that they had a fish those areas. called (in Native). And he said well, they wanted to identify exactly -- so these elders went on their own mission and retired guys and they went to go put a net up there by themselves. And a couple of weeks later they called us, why don't you guys come over and visit us here, we show you what it is. And sure enough they were lakes just abundant with small lake trout, rainbow trout, they were rainbow trout. And those guys call them (in Native). And they were green, orange, different colors on them, very pretty fish. And it seemed to be a very localized area where those could be found on those -- I think it's three particular lakes in that area.

44 45 46

So lake fish are important resources so I'll just run with that.

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All right. With that, Madame

Coordinator, I believe we have a quorum now.

MS. HONIG: That is correct, Mr. Chair.

 CHAIRMAN BROWER: And earlier we discussed since we're having difficulty maintaining a quorum that there are a couple action items that are very quick, that we get them out of our way real quick in case, you know, we can't maintain a quorum.

MS. HYER: So, Mr. Chairman, we've just been over the PINs. Now if you'd like to make a motion we could vote on that right now and then we'd be completely done with this.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Karen. And I'm going to start off with maybe seeing the appetite of the Commission here to do the very, very easiest ones. I think the PINs we might have a little discussion as we try to think about which ones should be our priority list versus I think we can get future meeting dates done in three minutes.

MS. HYER: As you wish, Mr. Chair and Council members. We'll come back when you're done with all that.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. Well, what's the wish of the Council about -- item 13 is an actual action item. And I know we lost Steve yesterday and we lost Martha today and we're very grateful that Brower's about to -- Mr. Frantz able to be with us this morning. I think selecting future meeting dates takes a few minutes. If we can do that it's an actual action item and that'll go a long ways to getting the agenda for the next meetings. And we can go to page 116 real quick.

MS. HONIG: Yes, Mr. Chair, if I may.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Leigh.

 MS. HONIG: There was a new edition of the calendar of some of the other meeting dates that have been decided upon by the other Councils. I can run and grab that so everybody has the most current version....

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Uh-huh.

MS. HONIG:version in front of them. Hold on one second.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: And the other action item that we have is to adopt our annual report. I think we have to go by a motion on that.

MS. HONIG: So, Mr. Chair, if I may. If you'd like to start with the winter, 2023, if you'd like to confirm the meeting dates for the North Slope RAC will be February 23rd through the 24th in Kaktovik. I will point out if you're interested in changing that meeting date that the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council has moved their meeting just by one day from March 15th to March 16th in Anchorage.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: So our winter meeting dates of February 23 to 24, we can just reconfirm that to be in Kaktovik?

MS. HONIG: That is correct, but here is Katya.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. Katya.

MS. WESSELS: Good morning, Mr. Chair, members of the Council. For the record my name is Katya Wessels. And I just would like the Council to consider to move this date maybe to 22nd through 23rd. So we -- like Friday I think, you know, we run into situations where we end up flying on the weekend or airplanes maybe not flying and it would be difficult for the Council members to return back to their communities especially if we will hold the meeting in So if we have meeting on Wednesday and Kaktovik. Thursday and then we have Friday to make it home instead of like running into the weekend if the Council consider this switch that would be is able to preferable.

Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Very good. What's the wish of the Council. There's a recommendation to move it to Wednesday, February 22 and February 23 instead of February 23, Thursday, and February 24, Friday, to give an opportunity for meeting goers to have a good chance of getting home too. So....

MR. FRANTZ: Just I guess one note to throw in. How many of our folks are possibly on the -- any of the North Slope Borough's meetings that are on the last Thursday of the month.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, if you're a Planning Commissioner that might be a Planning Commission day. That's the last Thursday of the month. But you can always, you know, have an alternate. There's always alternates too on the Planning Commission. I think right on the -- on this date we tried to accommodate some of the issues described -- is it Katya? Yeah, Katya just mentioned.

So what's the wish of the Council or do we need to act by motion to confirm those dates?

MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Esther.

MS. HUGO: I don't have any problem on the Thursday and Friday, it's just that if we're done with the meeting on a Friday Everts don't fly weekends and I know Wright's fly up there. Otherwise we'll have to spend the weekend on Barter Island.

MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Well, there's a recommendation to change the date by one day to February 22 and February 23 instead of 23, 24.

MR. FRANTZ: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Brower.

MR. FRANTZ: I'd like to move to accept the change and move the date from the 23rd to the 22nd, making February 22nd and 23rd the meeting dates and try to make it home before the weekend so we don't have any hang ups.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: There's a motion on the floor for the winter meeting to be in Kaktovik and changing the date to February 22 and February 23. There's a motion on the floor.

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                    MR. WILLIAMS: Second.
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                    MR. REXFORD: I'll second.....
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                                               It's
                    CHAIRMAN
                                BROWER:
                                                      been
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    seconded....
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                    MR. REXFORD:
                                     ....the motion from
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    Kaktovik.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                         .....by Kaktovik.
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    Any discussion.
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                     (No comments)
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                    MR. REXFORD: Call for the question.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       The question's been
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    called for to -- all those in favor of moving the
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    winter meeting, 2023 to -- in Kaktovik on February 22
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    and 23, signify by saying aye.
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                    IN UNISON: Aye.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: All those opposed say
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    nay.
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                    (No opposing votes)
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Hearing none, we have
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    a winter date set and we will visit Eddie Rexford's
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    territory.
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                    All right. We have the fall calendar,
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    fall, 2023, Regional Advisory Council meeting calendar
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    last updated 10/6/2022. So our window is between
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    August 14 and that window closes November 3.
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                    MS. HONIG: Mr. Chair, if I may.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Go ahead, Leigh.
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                    MS. HONIG:
                                The Southcentral Regional
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    Advisory Committee, they just wrapped up their meeting
     and they -- for their meeting dates they chose October
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     2nd and 3rd in Kenai. Just to put that on the calendar
    for you.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Well, there's a big
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    window of opportunity for the fall meeting. I know
    August is always a heavy subsistence -- actually peak
    subsistence is August and September, we start to wind
    down a little bit I would say October 24 or October 25
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    might be good. What's the wish of the Council.
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                    MR. FRANTZ: So do we have -- do you
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    know if we have a set location for this that we have in
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    mind?
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                      Well, we can do it
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    for Utqiagvik for now and then in our winter meeting we
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    can reconfirm.
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                    MR. FRANTZ:
                                   Okay.
                                            I was
    wondering because normally around the 21st, 22nd --
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    well, at least for this year and previous years AFN is
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    around that time. So just not sure -- well, I guess
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    that's after those dates. I'm not sure what it is for
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    next year, but the dates sound good to me. And I'll --
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    I don't have anything around then. So.....
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23
                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       Yeah, considering
    that, I mean, you know, maybe even October 17 or
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    October 18. I know you're right, AFN might be around
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    those dates as well. It's usually around the end of
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    October or somewhere around there.
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                    So the mic's open for any suggested
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    dates.
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                    MS. HONIG: Mr. Chair, if I may.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Go ahead, Madame
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    Coordinator.
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                    MS. HONIG: I just received word that
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    AFN is going to be the 20th and 22nd of this -- in
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    October.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: For this year?
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                    MS. HONIG: Correct. For 2023, next
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    October.
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CHAIRMAN BROWER:

November 1 and November 2. Of course I'm just saying

I say

for now

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49 50 that.

0185 1 MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair. 2 3 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Esther. 4 5 MS. HUGO: I don't have any problem 6 with the dates, just end of the month. November 1 and 7 2 sounds okay. 8 9 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Is that a motion. 10 11 MS. HUGO: I make a motion. 12 13 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Motion on the floor 14 for fall, 2023 meeting to be November 1 and November 2 15 in Utqiaqvik. 16 17 MR. FRANTZ: Seconded. 18 19 CHAIRMAN BROWER: It's been seconded. 20 Any discussion. 21 22 (No comments) 23 24 MR. WILLIAMS: Question. 25 26 CHAIRMAN BROWER: The question's been 27 called for. All those in favor for the fall, 2023 28 meeting to be November 1 and November 2 in Utqiagvik 29 signify by saying aye. 30 31 IN UNISON: Aye. 32 33 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All those opposed 34 same sign. 35 36 (No opposing votes) 37 38 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. Hearing 39 none, ayes have it. We'll have our fall, 2023 meeting dated for November 1 and November 2 in Utqiagvik. And 40 41 we probably will reconfirm that in our winter meeting. 42 43 All right. Thank you on that. 44 Madame Coordinator, if you can help us with our next 45 action item which is our annual report. 46 47 MS. HONIG: Yes, Mr. Chair. Okay. So 48 it -- Leigh Honig for the record. It is time for the 49 Council to decide what issues to include in its annual

report. For your information guidelines for annual reports can be found on page 107 of your meeting books. And this is an action item.

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So ANILCA established the annual report as a way to inform the Federal Subsistence Board of regional subsistence uses and needs and to provide for regional fish recommendations and wildlife management strategies, policies, standards, guidelines and proposed regulations. Section 805(a)(3)(d) of ANILCA stipulates that your annual report should contain one, an identification of current anticipated subsistence uses for fish and wildlife populations within the region; two, an evaluation of current and anticipated subsistence needs for fish and wildlife populations within the region; three, a recommendation for the management of fish and wildlife populations within the region to accommodate such subsistence uses and needs; and, finally four, concerning policies, recommendations standards, guidelines and regulations to implement the strategy.

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I would like to emphasize that your annual report ensures the Board has the most up to date awareness of issues, concerns and current events that impact your subsistence way of life. With your report and recommendations the Board can make informed decisions on regulatory and policy actions. So this is the time for the Council members to share items or information that you would like to see raised to the Board's attention in your fiscal year 2022 annual report and have a discussion on what you would like OSM to include under the topics. And I'll make note of these items at this time and after the meeting is over I'll draft the topics for your annual report based on the information you gave in this discussion. And then at the winter, 2023 meeting we can review that draft report and the Council will have opportunity to provide at it any additional information. And if you cannot think of any topics at this time to report on now remember them later through the duration of this meeting and you can share them at a later time with permission of your chair.

43 44 45

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Madame Coordinator. And I know we've talked about a considerable amount of issues since yesterday. I think

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some of those topics are very ripe to be on the report. And I would advocate that we look at some of those. Some of the other things that I think are important are food security issues regarding traditional preservation methodologies and looking at ways how OSM and -- could collaborate with local entities or tribes on -- in this I mean, being able to subsist and then preserving that food in the traditional way is -- we're struggling with that. And I don't really like to go to my cabin to do the big, large scale fishing because when half my catch is going to spoil. And that is a detriment to the community in my view. And those are alarming to me. And there should be some ways -- that is part of subsistence is to preserve that food and I would hope that are in our annual report that these types of issues that are plaguing the community. It's not just preserving fish and I $\operatorname{--}$ we heard a little bit from Carmen earlier about some grants being funneled to try to maybe work on ice cellars that are faltering with being able to even store whale is starting to get challenging. And the best flavor there is is the cellar whale. And believe it or not if you put it in the earth to age is very different than just putting it out in the weather to age.

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And but that too, you know, is struggling a little bit. We've had to pull out whale from our cellars and -- after they age. Thank god they age good, but when they start thawing out and making big pools of blood at the bottom of the cellar and not for -- keeping frozen, you got to pull them out, you know, you might make poison at that point because if you don't take care of your food.

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That's one issue. I'm going to yield to the Council to see if there's anything else that the annual report should discuss.

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MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Esther.

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MS. HUGO: Yes. Leigh, I don't know if this is the right place, but we really need support and we need that proposal that we had proposed a couple times that was rejected by the Board of Game. And if we can look into that because I know we can do the proposal before the 2023 I believe. And we really need that support coming from our community. And maybe in

the future we really -- North Slope Borough Biologists do a great job, but we need our own in our area regardless because we've got a two story Gates of the Arctic, maybe they can join together and maybe they can help each other and start monitoring and start getting those concerns about our tutu. We've been waiting too long, we've been having meetings and it's just ongoing. And the most important is the food security and what we put on our table for the community.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Esther. You know, sometimes I think about what we do with bowhead whale locally and through the Because the government. quota system and the protections for bowhead whale, we can actually do time, area closures for industrial activities. And tell the industry to quiet down, quit using barges during this period of time until the quota is met. It seems to me during peak subsistence activities, you know, there should be a time, area closure maybe in the village area of influence or the lands immediately outside of the village district boundaries that are used for traditional and subsistence activities. Maybe a proposal to the Board of Game from this Council requesting either a tier two hunt and define a boundary for a time, area closure and then once that period is over it goes back to normal -- normalcy. Because I certainly believe that you can deplete the resource from an area by deflection even if the abundance of caribou is in the liberal management scheme. though there's so much caribou there's enough to go around for everybody, but if you put hunters in the wake of its migration and potential needs -- the needs for the community are -- it's like putting a line of hunters in front of the community to give them first chance and then they turn. They go through maybe a different pass or something. It seems to me we haven't used all of the resources that we could use or try to implement to do some of these things because I certainly believe that it becomes practically a tier two event when the deflection is occurring.

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And anyway, thank you, Esther for that

46 or Brower.

MS. VOORHEES: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Hannah.

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MS. VOORHEES: Thank you. Yeah, Hannah Voorhees for the record. Esther, I was just wondering if you could just so we have it on the record just restate which proposal you were referring to with tutu in your area. Just I know we've discussed, but just specifically what you were hoping to have in such a proposal so that we can make sure we write up the correspondence to reflect your concerns.

MS. HUGO: Thank you. I'll have Gordon -- I mean, Brower, answer that.

MR. FRANTZ: So I believe the proposal she's referring to is one that the Fish and Game Management Committee had submitted and I think that was it. And that was through Brian Person.

MR. WILLIAMS: Who paid for that?

MR. FRANTZ: Huh.

MR. WILLIAMS: Who paid for that?

MR. FRANTZ: Fish and Game -- North Slope Borough Fish and Game, FNGMC, the Fish and Game Management Committee. And that was submitted while I was Executive Chair for the -- or the Executive Manager for the Wildlife at the time. So I was involved with that. So I won't -- you know, I don't work for them anymore, so I won't speak anymore to that, but I just wanted to point out that that's where that came from, was that proposal that was submitted through the North Slope Borough Fish and Game Management Committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Brower. And maybe you had some others that -- on your own there. Go ahead.

MR. FRANTZ: So I did have a couple other comments on this though. I think you're right, we're not using all the -- all the tools that we have in front of us. And a couple other things that I think we should be looking at is the population, we can definitely use that I guess to try and help that area out. So the -- it looks like there has been some decline and we can definitely try to use that to try to do some sort of management effort in that area so if

the population does hit a certain threshold which it looks like they're borderline we can definitely discuss trying to throw some recommendations out to regulate sport harvest in the area. I think that's one opportunity there that I see with the trend in the population that we can try and -- try and push for something like that in the area. So try to dampen the sport hunt in the area.

The other I think is still a good idea is the one I was talking about yesterday with talking with the State because it -- the problem area there is within the State's boundaries and jurisdiction. So the State openly gives permits and we know exact locations for all of their fly-in hunters and once again they have almost no enforcement there whether it be State troopers. I know I see some occasional fly-in, but there's really almost no enforcement other than what they have to submit to the State and Borough. So that section of it I think coupled along with the State's and also the Borough's radio collars, you can get the dates of whenand where the guys werehunting that are -you know, they're allowed there by the State. know the dates, we know the GPS locations and then we can also couple that with the migration pattern and the dates off of the collars and see if there is deflection there. And at least that would either confirm or rule out the sport hunters that are in the area. So there is documentation there and it should be, you know, heavily documented. It's just a matter of extracting that for this purpose. So I think that's a good idea.

And yeah, it does seem that we have kind of an issue there to where more hunters are let in and approved for hunting during this specific period of time, you know, once -- if you've never been on the Haul Road during the falltime I highly suggest you go there between August and September and see how many people are on the sides of the roads, walking the tundra, flying in with multiple charter flights. And it's not just there either, it's -- we after they closed 23, this is kind of a sidebar to that, we did see a big influx of hunters around the Point Hope area being flown in after 23 was closed. So they're going more north into the Borough and landing there and we have issues there as well.

But so I just in short -- I'll cut it

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short here, I do think looking down that avenue of, you know, at least requesting or proposing something through the State, Carmen did mention there was an open period so maybe we can submit through the RAC something of that nature, I wouldn't know exactly how to word it. You know, with the Borough Fish and Game Management Committee we had the Biologist go through and submit so, you know, maybe a motion of some sort to submit something through the State's proposal system I think would be the proper path. Also Brian could do something with the population and, you know, do some kind of management change there.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Mr. Frantz. I think these are all important. And I'm going to go ahead and yield to Carmen from ADF&G.

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MS. DAGGETT: Mr. Chair, thank you. member Frantz. I think if you wanted to do something formal that's not quite the same process that's like the Fisheries Program has as far as a formal process for wildlife research projects. However I do think perhaps if you wanted to do something formal a letter would probably be the best and citing the things that are most interested in and then, you know, submitting that. You can submit it to \mbox{me} and \mbox{I} can give it up the, you know, the chain to my superiors and have them look at it and hopefully get it prioritized for funding and considerations. Because I've had some discussions about looking at fall migration before and drivers in fall migration before, but there's a lot of projects that are up for consideration and so they are internally competitive with each other. And so having something directly from you guys like a letter might push that issue a little bit more and show the level of priority it is for you guys. So that would be my recommendation. And if you wanted to submit it directly to someone above me instead, Ryan Scott is probably the right person and then go from there. And if you want his contact information I can get that for you.

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MR. FRANTZ: Thank you, Carmen.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Carmen. And I think those are important discussions. Any other items that we may want to have drafted for our annual

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3 MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman.
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5 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Peter.

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MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, Chairman. Anyway I like what Esther spoke about fish. Back in '90s I recall and remember one time a person caught a fish, but in the stomach it's just like milk. And, you know, that we never seen no biologist people in Anaktuvuk, just a few times like sheep. The only sheep study I seen a few people that sheep study that one time, that's about it. And it brought up a lot of tension about all these pipelines and all these corroded equipments on there, you know, in them sloughs and, you know, they're buried in the ground and you don't see it, but that's something that, you know, that's lit and that -- and that iron, you know. but what I'm saying is that we need to stand up to, you know, someone that study, that we studied on our fishery mostly because in summertime that's all mostly that's what we eat is fish. I know that because where I come from, you know. And I want to clarify to you all that I'm from -- actually from Fort Yukon. They'd give me this funny look every time I'd speak up about Interior they look at me like huh.

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For instance like Gordon brought up this attention about cellars. In hometown when we go fishing for salmon we always dig out a hole about six feet by eight feet deep and we put willows in there and grass and around the edge we put rocks, greenwood, because greenwood don't smell, it just -- anyway we don't cut our fish open, we throw them inside that cellar to be cold. But if you cut that fish open it'll dry up. You see what I'm saying, that fish will dry up. But if you leave it closed, cover -- I mean, you don't have to leave it in there all summer, I mean, all winter, I mean, you know, they just leave it there so they can cut it out, cut it open. As long as you got it inside the ground that stomach wouldn't spoil. And same way with other animals, you know, you don't treat it right it'll get bum on you. And old people used to tell us that fish are the easiest thing to get spoiled, you can leave it there for half a day and it just get mushy.

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So that's something we need to study on

and I like what Esther said about, you know, bringing up this attention.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Peter. Any other discussion items that we may want to add to our annual report.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: And I think they're all -- you know, these are all important issues and we want to make sure we're -- our report. And then some of the feedback that we get back, it would be important so they get the type of feedback from the report itself. Sometimes I feel like there's a response that really doesn't want to deal with the issue or puts it in a different category where -- that can't be addressed. If it can't be addressed by the Subsistence Board, is it the Federal Subsistence Board?

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MS. HONIG: Correct.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: It shouldn't stop there. And because they're issues that we're going to repeat and we're going to continue to deal with those And I've read one response to we're issues. practically saying it was a matter that couldn't be addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board. And things like village area of influence by local ordinance adopted by the Assembly to provide for this traditional and subsistence use patterns for a village. If that's mandatory by State statutes that we develop these things and mandatory for us to implement by municipal code of the Borough and adopted by ordinance which makes it into the law, it seems to me that the State and the Federal agencies need to think about how to -how to work within those confines to balance, balance that approach. Would you want to put guides in front of a village area of influence where the expected use of the village to provide food on the table is directly competing with sport hunters and personal use. Maybe that should be changed to -- maybe that's a category to be changed into a tier two for time, area closure. Only look at an area in that area of influence that -well, from July 31 to October 10 it should be a tier two hunt in that area meaning it might need to be local residents that have immediate accessibility where you

can't fly-in, you can't -- you know, personal use is different in these areas. And those categories are seldom ever used because it's always a management scheme that is always either liberal and allows for the use by all residents unless the resource is in preservative, declining, depleted and there's only four left, you know, just like what's happening with the sheep. And then now nobody can use it because it's so declined in 24 and 26B that we all advocated for sheep to be closed in that area because the management scheme was so liberal and we were so hard nosed about who should be hunting there that we allowed the resource to get completely depleted.

Now there should be a lesson in that in some fashion to where even in liberal management these resources can be depleted in an area where they're most needed by local users. And should be, you know, tier two or restrictor for a period of time to prevent the depletion of those resources where they're normally found and they're expected to grace the community at some time.

Anyway that's -- the other part is maybe this body needs to pick up a rezoning application of the Borough and rezone State and Federal land to identify these lands as what they've been identified in comprehensive plans as area of influence and category -- categorize them and rezone them just like we do for oil and gas. We rezone lands from conservation to allow for large scale development proposals to go through and put in pipelines and all of this kind of stuff and only the Assembly, even you go through the EIS process or the public process to do that and finally the rezone to reclassify those lands, maybe it's time to classify some into subsistence or area of influence. And sponsor an application because we might be talking into deaf ears, you know, in hard times. Anyway I get going on a roll sometimes, it's heartbreaking to my ownself.

 Anyway I'm hoping that there's multiple issues here for -- to craft a good annual report and if there aren't any answers that the Subsistence Board can't, they really need to reach out beyond, maybe the Secretary of Interior at that point that appoints these folks to gain that attention. Just like what Ahtna did a few years ago. They now have some local control, the Ahtna model, to have their own quota for moose and to

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12 13 manage it themselves and take away from the management scheme of the Department of Interior to grant I think it was the Ahtna that did that. And there should be a presentation on that. There should be a presentation how the Ahtna is doing with their co-management. I want to hear that presentation, that they were given by the Department of Interior Secretary the ability to manage their resources in their Ahtna land. And it's important, maybe it's time for ICS to do the same thing. And it's an important thing so I think part of that report should include some feedback and presentation about what happened to Ahtna, are they being successful in managing those resources for their people.

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I'll stop there.

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MR. FRANTZ: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Brower.

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MR. FRANTZ: Yeah, I guess that kind of triggers a few thoughts of, you know, your discussion there of who's in charge of what. You know, I think we've got a good grasp of how things work up here, who's -- you know, who's the enforcement, who's in charge of keeping tabs of the numbers and there's -you know, there's definitely the Borough, the State and Federal side of things too. But, you know, you have all these things in place, but also I think back of how we know certain areas are capable of keeping track and how they manage their section. Kind of like a C-plan, you know, for oil field, similar to that. How -- so if they let a thousand sport hunters in how are they going to manage their span of control, who's in charge of So let's say the State of Alaska allows a that. thousand sport hunter to come in, what is their span of control, how are they going to manage those people. Same with the Federal side, but the Federalside, it's -you know, it seems to be not as many, but I think we have an issue there to where we don't know how many, you know, people are coming in. I don't think they know. So I think having something like that in place, how are they going to manage all the people that they're expecting. And, you know, have the Borough in that discussion too because the Borough is definitely, you know, here, it is -- it's kind of a weird mix situation between, you know, enforcement landowners.

And, you know, we do have things documented such as the ASRC issue to where, you know, we -- the guy was hundreds of miles away from his State location that was permitted to him and caught redhanded flying, you know, people in and it made national television, his hunt, and that's how they got -- you know, that's how they got caught really was the background that they showed gave away their entire position and they ended up getting a fine through the State, you know, the troopers stepped in. Things like that. So it's -- I don't even think they -- you know, it was the landowner that called it in too so, you know, obviously people aren't submitting what they're supposed to, to who they're supposed and just doing whatever they want up there. So, you know, that might be something to think about is, you know, put them on notice and say hey, how are you going to control this, this is -- you know, you are approving all of this to come in and, you know, what can you do it. So I think that might help too.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Mr. Frantz. So maybe at this point I'm going to yield over to Madame Coordinator, what do we need to do to close discussion and give you some direction on the annual report, maybe give us some feedback on that.

MS. HONIG: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chair. So I can go through briefly the topics that were mentioned and then you guys can vote to approve that I move forward and write this up for the annual report to the Board. And so just to quickly clarify and of course I'll go into much more detail in the annual report and do research on my own to make sure that it's a sufficient letter to the Board so you guys can get the feedback that you are looking for. But, you know, topics of concern are food security and preservation methods, caribou issues for the Anaktuvuk Pass area including sport hunters and researching how the sport harvest is influencing the migration patterns to get the caribou to your area.

Let's see here. And, Mr. Williams, you had brought up, you know, studying fish in the Anaktuvuk Pass area and also food security and preservation methods there.

And then I can submit in the annual report to the Board and then in addition I can draft a letter too that we can present to Fish and Game if you would like to see like a collaborative research on tracking caribou and the influence that sport hunters might have on those migration patterns.

So that is what I have succiently. Please let me know if I missed anything. And if not then the Board can or the Council can move to adopt those topics.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: What's the wish of the Council. I think there's a laundry list that she's developed, there's also some stuff that are -- have been discussed yesterday, that you can weed some of that out too to include.

MS. HONIG: Yes, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: And it'll be a draft report until we say it's good. And it'll be subject to probably approve maybe in our winter meeting?

MS. HONIG: That is correct, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: So we have now to get her going with this stuff and I'm pretty sure we're going to give more feedback and I'm thinking somewhere around December you might have a draft letter and say hey, how does this look. And then we could add or delete a draft.

MS. HONIG: Right. And this will be up for discussion at the winter meeting too where we can provide additional edits or comments and work to finalize it then.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: That's right. I normally get to see a draft somewhere around December in the times past and.....

MS. HONIG: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BROWER:to see if you're on the mark or something like that so that by the time it's in our winter meeting it's more substantially in

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    line with our thoughts.
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                    MS. HONIG:
                                  Yes, Mr. Chair.
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    definitely be working through you and the Council
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    members to make sure that I have fully incorporated all
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    of the viewpoints that need to be in that letter prior
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     to the winter meeting.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       All right.
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    the wish of the Council. She's got a laundry list that
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    she read us and some of the material that we went
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    through yesterday to be included into the annual
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     report. What say ye. We need a motion.
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                    MR. WILLIAMS:
                                      I so move on annual
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    report.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       There's a motion on
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    the floor for the list that we've been talking about to
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    develop the annual report. And there's a motion on the
     floor to get it going from Peter Williams.
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                    MR. FRANTZ: Second.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: It's been seconded by
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    Mr. Frantz from Utqiagvik. Any discussions.
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                    (No comments)
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                    MS. HUGO: Question.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: The question's been
    called for. All those.....
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                    MR. REXFORD: Call for the question.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                         ....in favor of
    having the Coordinator embark on developing the annual
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     report with the list provided and the materials that
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     we've been discussing the past couple of days signify
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    by saying aye.
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                    IN UNISON: Aye.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: All those opposed say
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    nay.
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                    (No opposing votes)
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0199 1 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Hearing none, the ayes have it. You have your marching orders, Leigh. 4 And now if there's no wish to go on a 5 break or anything like that we'll go to the Fisheries Resource Monitoring, the PINs, and get back to that and 6 7 give that group some direction on their prioritizing the list of Fisheries Resource Monitoring 9 Program. See if we can't get some money floating 10 around. 11 12 MS. HYER: Mr. Chair and Council I'm looking for a little bit of guidance 13 members. 14 here, how you want me to proceed. Would you like me 15 just to read the PINs as I have them from our discussion, then you can add, subtract, make a motion, 16 17 does that sound good? 18 19 CHAIRMAN BROWER: I think that sounds 20 Yeah, we went through a pretty good just fine. discussion and seems like, you know, and, Brower, 21 earlier this morning we went through more discussions 22 23 on Fisheries Resource Monitoring, we went through that 24 video a little bit yesterday, I think that's ripe for a study too I think about off ice and springs and how 25 26 fish get entrapped and maybe concerns to their 27 abundance. Seems to me if that happened on the whole river and you could wipe out an entire species in that 28 29 area right there. But those are things that we know 30 that happened. 31 32 So with that go ahead, let's go with 33 your current list and the things that we've discussed 34 and we'll go from there. 35 36 MS. HYER: Mr. Chairman and Council 37 members, I'm going to just read..... 38 39

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Just for really quick, can we get some coffee real quick like three minutes?

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MS. HYER: Two.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. We get two minutes. Two minute coffee break.

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(Off record)

1 (On record)

CHAIRMAN BROWER: We're about ready to begin. We'll come to order and we've got all our coffee in order now. I was just jealous of Esther and Earl, they got fresh coffee. So I said, man, I need some coffee.

All right. Karen and Hannah, you have the floor. We're going to go to the PINs.

MS. HYER: All right. Mr. Chairman and Council members. I'm going to just read this into the record and then after I'm done we discuss, make a motion, subtract, add, whatever the Council wishes.

Okay. So I have on my list -- let me get to my list, can't use the one in the book. Using traditional ecological knowledge and harvest monitoring document new fish species and changes in abundance, size, timing and distribution of existing fish species as well as impacts of new and expanding species on other fish that are important to subsistence in the North Slope region.

Document and investigate the possible causes of mold, disease and discoloration on broad whitefish in the Colville River in the vicinity of Nuiqsut, compare environmental conditions in the Colville River including temperature with those in the Ikpikpuk River where whitefish are healthy and mold has not been observed to date. Investigators are encouraged to draw on both stock status and trends and traditional ecological knowledge research methods.

Document the effects of climate change including lake freeze up on subsistence fish access, harvest and preservation and the impact of these changes on community wide harvest levels and food security on the North Slope. Research could investigate adaptations for continuing community wide harvest levels where traditional preservation methods are impacted. Studies should include Ikpikpuk River and other -- boy, I messed that one up. Studies include Ikpikpuk River are of particular interest.

Baseline fish habitat and water quality monitoring, especially temperature, dissolved oxygen and silt on the rivers and tributaries important to subsistence fishing for communities of the North Slope

region. Investigators are encouraged to include overwintering areas.

Distribution, abundance and health of stocks of broad whitefish on the Sag River. Seasonal movement, overwintering, habitat on the -- in the lakes of the Colville River delta. Document population, structure and health of lake trout in Peters, Schrader, Chandler and Shaynin/Willow Lake which actually I'm going to get on a map and make sure I know what you're talking about, Anaktuvuk Pass grayling health and abundance.

So that's the list I have.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: What's the wish of the Council. That's -- those are some of the priority information needs that we've talked over quite a bit and I'm sure there's more on the outer fringes of concerns about fish. I know Point Hope wasn't highly represented today and Steve had to go, he normally has fish issues out of Point Hope too about invasive species and things like that. And but there is some part -- I think one of those PINs is derived out of Steve's concerns out of Point Hope if I could recall.

So what's the wish of the Council. We had Karen and Hannah go through the PINs. We could make -- suggest modifications, we could say these are the PINs that we're interested in submitting and -- as our priority list and formally adopt those by motion or if there's a need to add more or discuss further some of the other PINs and make changes to them, it's an opportunity now to do that. But we will need to take formal action on these now.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Well, the -- these are including (in Native). So that's what it is, they would -- they are looking to see our concerns and to study the issues related to our fisheries. And hopefully we'll get some money coming down the North Slope. I know we always have this concern about who's going to do it, you know, is it so challenging in the Arctic that you don't get a willing participant to do these things because some of them might -- if you're going to study overwintering habitat guess what, you're going to be up there in February in the coldest part of

the month and very, very remote area and say well, I got to check the baby fish, see if they're alive, you know, that -- that's what you're going to do. And I would love to help you do that, I think that would be a fantastic study for me to say hey, I'll do it. I know how to do it, I'll study the fish. I might eat them, but, you know, but I'll study them first.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN BROWER: (In Native) we think they got it, we could just say, yeah, that's the list. Let's go with it and just try to encourage a motion.

MR. FRANTZ: So can you read back anything you might have for Nuiqsut again, just the.....

 MS. HYER: Yes. So for Nuiqsut we have the second bullet in your book. Document and investigate the possible cause of mold, disease and discoloration on broad whitefish in the Colville River in the vicinity of Nuiqsut. And we also have the lakes that Martha talked about yesterday. And I am going to get with her later because she was going to go back and check with the fishers, but I have the seasonal movement in overwintering habitat on the Colville. And for that -- that's for the fish species of interest and she was going to check on that and get back to me on that.

So is there anything else, Hannah?

MS. VOORHEES: Those are the two.

MS. HYER: Okay.

MR. FRANTZ: Okay. No, she's just not here so I just wanted to double check, make sure that was on there.

MS. HYER: Uh-huh.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ FRANTZ: I would -- I guess I'd make a motion to go forward with the PINs.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: There's a motion on the floor for the PINs that have been discussed this morning and identified by Karen and Hannah.

0203 1 MR. WILLIAMS: Peter. Second. 2 3 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Seconded by 4 Anaktuvuk. Discussion. 5 6 (No comments) 7 8 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Just one under -- for under discussion. Another one for Nuigsut was the 9 10 lakes. 11 12 MS. HYER: Yes. And that's the one I 13 was trying to describe second there. And I just wanted 14 to make the comment that we had talked about it 15 yesterday, she's not here today, but she said she was 16 going to check with some subsistence users and get back 17 to me. So we're going to finalize that, but the idea 18 is on the list and it's part of the motion. 19 20 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Very good. It's been 21 seconded. Any further discussion. 22 23 MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair. 24 25 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Esther. 26 27 MS. HUGO: Karen, maybe in the future 28 we got what, various places that we do our fishing in 29 the summertime because our creeks are so small, you 30 know, there's a couple of places that we do a lot of 31 that during the summer, July, August. 32 33 Thank you. 34 35 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Esther. 36 Any further discussion on the motion. 37 38 (No comments) 39 40 MR. WILLIAMS: Question. 41 42 CHAIRMAN BROWER: The question's been 43 All those in favor of adopting the called for. priority information needs, the PINs, that have been 44 45 discussed this morning, and the process we went 46 through, signify by saying aye. 47 48 IN UNISON: Aye. 49

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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: All those opposed say
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    nay.
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                    (No opposing votes)
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       Hearing none, the
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    ayes have it.
                   We have our priority information needs
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    identified.
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                    Thank you, Karen, and thank you,
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    Hannah.
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                    MS. HYER: Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                      Madame Coordinator,
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    it looks like it's about 11:20. How much more of an
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     agenda and where we're at. I'm going to yield to you
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    to reorient where we are.
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                    MS. HONIG: Thanks, Mr. Chair. If you
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    would like to keep on with the action items, we just
    have a couple more left. The first one would be the
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    joint meeting for the North American Caribou Workshop
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    and Arctic Ungulate Conference in May. And then right
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    underneath that is the harvest and wildlife for sport
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    purposes in National Preserves from the National Park
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    Service. And that will be the end of the action items.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       Thank you. So we'll
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    go to 11G, joint meeting -- is that the joint meeting
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    for North American Caribou Workshop and Arctic Ungulate
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    Conference in May, OSM?
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                    MS. HONIG:
                                   Yes.
                                          So that will be
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    Kendra. So I think she just stepped out for a second.
    So but while I have the mic I will clarify the harvest
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     of wildlife for sport purposes in National Preserves is
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     no longer an action item because I guess it has not
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    been published in the Federal Register.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Is that H?
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                    MS. HONIG: Yes, that is correct.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: So we'll delete H
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    from this list.
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                    MS. HONIG:
                                 Correct. And then Kendra
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     is -- we -- is available to do the North American
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0205 Caribou Workshop if you're ready for that, Mr. Chair. 2 3 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. Kendra, 4 you're up. 5 6 MS. HOLMAN: Good morning, Mr. Chair, 7 members of the Council. My name is Kendra Holman and I'm a Wildlife Biologist with the Office of Subsistence 8 9 Management. I'm presenting an announcement about a 10 caribou and ungulate conference next year that will 11 hopefully be of interest to the Council members. I'll 12 also be seeking your input on a couple of matters 13 relating to the conference. An additional flyer for 14 this conference can be found in your meeting book on 15 page 109. 16 17 A joint meeting of the North American 18 Caribou Workshop an the Arctic Ungulate Conference will 19 be held in Anchorage on May 8th through the 12th, 2023. 20 The meeting will bring together an international group 21 of managers, researchers and indigenous and local knowledge holders who want to share the knowledge --22 23 their knowledge of caribou, muskoxen, dall sheep, moose 24 The theme for this meeting is crossing and reindeer. 25 boundaries. Arctic ungulates regularly cross landscape 26 boundaries connecting ecological processes between 27 different systems. This necessitates collaboration across geographical boundaries and also calls for 28 29 crossing boundaries between western science and local 30 and indigenous knowledge.

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The conference will include sessions on co-management, the status of caribou globally, integrating western science and indigenous knowledge and the affects of climate change on caribou. Field trips. workshops, research talks and a poster session will also be held as part of the conference.

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The conference web address is included on the flyer of your meeting books.

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 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Before}}$\ I$$ move on do you have any other questions?

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45 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Any questions from 46 the Council.

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48 MR. WILLIAMS: Is the villages are

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Kendra.

MS. VOORHEES: Through the Chair. This is Hannah with OSM. This conference is open to anyone who would like to attend. And we at OSM, Kendra will get to this in more detail, but OSM is able to support travel and attendance for one Council member from this Council. And but there is -- unfortunately there is a registration fee for anyone who'd want to attend, but if tribal members or if a tribal representative is able to come and attend that would be very, very welcome.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you. I think that's important to know. So you're advocating that maybe we decide somebody from this Council should attend and their airfare and lodging will be provided.

MS. HOLMAN: Yes, Mr. Chair. And I will cover that here in just a minute.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Sure.

MS. HOLMAN: So now I'd like to ask for your input as a Council. One of the events that will take place during the conference is a facilitated discussion on Alaska State and Federal ungulate management. This session is intended to be a neutral forum of -- from -- for Council members such as yourself, State Fish and Game Advisory Councils, Federal and State Staff agencies and other interested parties to discuss ungulate management in Alaska specifically regarding harvest regulations. So my question for the Council at this time is what topics and issues would you like to have discussed during this session. It could be anything of concern related to harvest regulations and ungulate management.

Mr. Chair, I now turn the discussion over to you for this topic. Your suggestions will be very important and is setting the discussion agenda.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Kendra. All right. Council, this is a important -- I think this is an important conference. And the -- there's a question on what is our top priority for this -- from this Regional Advisory Council we should want them to discuss. I certainly think maybe distribution pattern of the caribou on the Slope coupled with village harvest needs. And I think that's -- if you start from

that it's not -- it's putting the needs of villages and to express those and highlight those. I mean, we can talk quite a bit about tier two, we can talk about liberal management, we can talk about ANS, harvestable 5 surplus and issues like that until we're blue in the face, but when we are struggling to put food on the 6 7 table and the needs that need to be addressed, whether it might be new tools or develop new compassion to 8 9 address the needs of villages. And certainly right now 10 the management scheme on State land is -- it's kind of 11 like the needs of the cities because it's all personal 12 consumption. All those that are rich with aircrafts 13 for personal use have their way up there, the guides 14 sometimes they go -- they get out of their own 15 concession area and do their own thing and they've been -- they've been discovered, fined, in some cases have 16 17 lost their licenses and in some cases lost their 18 permits. And we continue to see these kind of things 19 while the communities suffer. And I think it's 20 important to put communities in and look at that. 21 Maybe it's a village quota that needs to be established 22 like a bowhead whale, you can't allow for the peak 23 subsistence period to occur to have a quota in this 24 area and make it a tier two so that even personal use 25 aircraft from Fairbanks or other places are 26 qualifying for a period of time to be in these areas 27 except for those that live immediately adjacent to 28 these lands that are expected to harvest 29 resources.

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That's a super long-winded way of trying to see what discussions should be had and that's my only suggestion. I'm going to yield to the Council and see, you know, what this Council should recommend be discussed over there.

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MR. WILLIAMS: Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Go ahead, Peter.

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MR. WILLIAMS: That's the reason why I brought this to the attention of this Council. We deal with caribou up here and mostly the North Slope residents live on migratory herd. And they know what year, what time and what date they'll be coming through and when the -- when they get the right caribous and how to treat it, you know, you just don't just cut it out and say hey, that's it. But I just want to say I fully support this and just hoping that Anaktuvuk will

be there because, you know, it's our livelihood there and better understandings that we need more people in this to continue supporting one another on this because it's an important matter.

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Thank you very much.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Peter. You know, he brings out really good points and the peak periods and the use pattern is so much more important today when we have inflation that is so rampant and the cost of living and the cost of goods are so outrageous and it's important to look at these things. It's almost putting the communities in the most disadvantaged arena of the economic spectrum. We don't have the Walmarts to go to like the guys with the airplanes in Fairbanks and Anchorage. The land is our Walmart. We'll go pick berries and we will try to get our food, we'll get some wolves and wolverine to make our clothing. Believe it or not we still do a lot of that and depend on that. It's important.

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Like I said the -- we're disenfranchised now, we're -- you see the cost of fuel Last year -- well, 2022, the North Slope going up. Borough resorted to rolligoning fuel because the community was fuel rationing. There was not enough fuel and they had to use it so wisely to keep the power on and for the community to not freeze up. We had extensive 40 below plus weather where the normal fly-in fuel for Fairbanks couldn't do it. We had covid where the pilots are so specialized, these are World War II era airplanes, DC3s and those kind of things, they're very specialized pilots to fly these things and when you don't have a pilot in abundance and they got covid coupled with weather that can't bring in the fuel on top of now the price of fuel, going to be a huge plank. Borough Mayor And the North Slope resorted to rolligoning 29,000 gallons of home heating fuel into Anaktuvuk, first time probably since the Hickel Highway was done back in the '60s I think, the Borough had to rolligon in fuel. And these are important time to prioritize correctly, a very important time. So thank you, Earl, for reminding me of that. I mean, just that little bit of talk about our back yard. Before we start saying -- I might be saying to Earl, Earl, am I stealing from my back yard, are we that regulated that it feels that way. You know, that's -- those are some of the, you know, biggest concerns.

Thank you. Any other discussion items that we want to project on over to this ungulate workshop.

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MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Esther.

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MS. HUGO: Yes, thank you. that AKP or Anaktuvuk will be able to participate in this conference. It's been repeated so long it sounds like a broken record every time and still we discuss in our meetings because I got on 2009 and here I'm still discussing about our caribou issue, our livelihood, our food to the table. I just wanted to mention that the first week, the 4th of September that we had asked the aerial map and they were passing Umiat on the 4th on the map, they were like 25 miles, 50 miles south of Umiat. We knew they were heading our way, but within a few days, week, like maybe three days we requested for a map. Before the 14th of September, about a week or 10 days later all these caribou that were heading our way, the migration trail, they all headed -- they were like beyond Umiat up north and then more east to Nuigsut. And that's when we decided we needed to come together and have our hunters go to our neighbors, to Nuigsut, and hunt, at least get a bite before they rut knowing that these were very fat caribou, the bull caribou that we catch every migration time. But to find out that there is a sport hunter right there, right in Umiat.

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A couple years ago we had stopped the Piper Cubs from coming and landing every August, September. Now they're going to Coldfoot and Bettles. And they know what we've been going through all these years. But sometimes like in July, August we'd be, you know, at home and then all of a sudden one day I saw six Piper Cubs. It reminded me of those -- the old war where they were tailing each other. And we -- I said wow, look at that, there's six of them all in line. And I know they were going up north, probably sport hunters looking for the antlers. That's been a problem so I just wanted to mention how they keep telling us it's not the sport hunters, but, you know, we believe that because they're catching what we've been waiting for time after time. We even -- we even used to keep our dogs quiet, all our dogs. We used to have growing up dog sleds, all our dogs would never bark, they

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13 14 didn't make a sound. That's how it was when we were growing up. So there's a lot of disturbance and we always believe they're catching what we wait for patiently. They're going right to them. Us, we were taught they're coming, just -- and they'd always come. Due to the tragic changes of this wide NPR-A, there's no monitoring. We've got troopers at Coldfoot and Bettles which is south of us in this vast, you know, the NPR-A, right, north of the mountains. Nobody knows that a Piper Cub just landed near Gunsight or near one of the banks there, the river banks. We don't know that because nobody monitors. Even if we call, you know, there's Piper Cubs or there's a plane heading north, a lot of times it's pretty hard to get the tail numbers. So I just wanted to mention that.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Esther So, Kendra, we'll go back to you and Hannah.

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MS. VOORHEES: Through the Chair. I just wanted to thank you for all that Thank you. feedback. I think this will be a really unique chance to bring together those who depend on caribou, your representatives of your communities with State and Federal Managers in a neutral, productive, hopefully context. And I've heard you identify a few issues here including community centric approaches to harvest management that put your needs first, challenges to food security that have made reliance on ungulates even more important and the issues surrounding sport hunters and enforcement and how caribou migrations have not aligned with needs.

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45 46 And I did want to mention also that there will be a separate panel at this conference on caribou co-management which will bring together representatives of entities such as the Western Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group as well as representatives of caribou co-management organizations in Canada. And that may be of interest. And, Mr. Chair, you had mentioned interest in Ahtna community harvest system. And Ahtna has been invited to that as well and may be able to kind of explain their community harvest system and how it's working for them in that setting may be of interest.

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Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Hannah. And, Kendra, what are looking for and this is -- is this an action item?

MS. HOLMAN: Yeah, Mr. Chair. I'll address the action item here next. So I would like to thank all of you for your discussion, that's absolutely great and thank Hannah for helping me take notes here as I'm unable to do that right now.

So a critical component of conference is making sure that local knowledge holders are able to attend and participate. The Office of Subsistence Management is able to provide financial support to send one member of each Subsistence Regional Advisory Council to attend the conference. asking that as a Council you nominate two people -members to attend and participate. One would be the primary and a second as an alternate in case the primary is unable to attend. Again the conference will be held May 8th through the 12th of next year in Anchorage and OSM will cover all expenses such as travel and conference registration. One expectation of the nominated Council member is that they will be an active participant in the State and Federal ungulate management symposium which you will just provide input.

Now I'd like to turn the discussion back over to the Chair and the Council and ask you to nominate a Council member to attend as well as an alternate for whom you feel represent local knowledge and the concerns of your region related to ungulates.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Kendra. We have a task here. I think it would behoove us to think other than maybe a representative from Anaktuvuk should attend and one other to -- as a primary from Anaktuvuk and one other as a secondary in case....

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$ HOLMAN: Yes, Mr. Chair. That's what we like to see, one....

MR. REXFORD: Mr. Chair.

MS. HOLMAN:person nominated to go and a second person as a backup in case that primary person is unable to attend.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. Thank

you. Kaktovik, I heard you, Eddie. Go ahead.

MR. REXFORD: Yes, thank you for that information, Hannah. And you mentioned that our Canadian neighbors would be also doing a presentation I'm guessing on the Porcupine Herd and management scheme that's in place. I know Kaktovik's on the International Porcupine Board. I'm hoping maybe that somebody from our community could attend also to represent Kaktovik if the Canadian representatives are going to be doing the conference also. Just a thought.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Eddie, you make some good points. So I think right now we should try to think about a representative that could speak on behalf of the communities that would be impacted and bring in a lot of traditional knowledge into that conference.

So I'm inclined to nominate maybe either Esther if -- to be represented as our primary and then put Eddie Rexford as a secondary from Kaktovik. Both those two have a vested interest in caribou uses since the Canadian co-management scheme will be discussed during this conference as well which Kaktovik is part of that. And if there could be -- find a way to send both of them would be important.

I'm going to yield over to Carmen real

quick.

MS. DAGGETT: Pardon me. I just — this topic is very important to members of this — of all of the communities on the North Slope and I was wondering if it's worth talking to the Wildlife Department to see if they could maybe help find some additional funding to send another member or multiple members to participate in these discussions. And perhaps they might want to send some people from their Advisory Committee as well. So that's a discussion that might be worth having with the Wildlife Department to see if they can provide some additional funding in addition to what OSM is offering.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Carmen. I think we can't underestimate, you know, here, you know, today we're dealing so much with economic issues and

hardships, if the rest of the United States is having a problem we should be in a crisis up here because, you know, we have to ship just to be warm unless we go back to our little hovels in a sod house and use some other means of heating and providing food which we don't have alternatives. We just can't go to the Walmart.

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So I think those are good points, Carmen, that these invitations should be extended to the North Slope Borough through the Mayor's office probably and look for additional attendance pressure on this kind of stuff. And....

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MR. JOLLY: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, go ahead.

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MR. JOLLY: Oh, thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record this is Kyle Jolly with the National I'm not sure you'll need an organizer Park Service. for the conference. The conference hasn't been held in Alaska for almost 20 years and it might not be held in for another 20 years. It's the largest Alaska caribou stakeholders, gathering of biologists, managers, researchers, so I'm really excited that the Council is interested in it. I'm going to work my best to find additional funding to bring people to the conference. So I'll -- it's worth an idea for you to think about which is maybe to develop a priority list of participants that you would like to send, that OSM will obviously send the top person on that list, but I can work with other channels to try and get other members to the conference if you provide that list.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, I think that sounds fantastic to do that.

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MR. FRANTZ: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Brower Frantz.

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MR. FRANTZ: Sure. Thank you, Mr. Chair. So with that being said if it will be open to pursuing other means of additional folks I would like to propose Esther as the primary, Peter as a secondary with the addition of Eddie being sent from Kaktovik.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. I think that's -- I think that's very palatable, I think it's

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    very good. And if I can go I'd go myself too because I
           help support Esther and others and their
    would
    communities and try to articulate with them what these
    needs represent to the North Slope region as a whole.
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                    So I think is that in the form of a
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    motion there, Brower.
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                    MR. FRANTZ: Yes.
                                      A motion.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                      Motion on the floor
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     to have Esther primary, secondary Earl and additional
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     funding be granted to have Eddie Rexford be part of
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     that group from Kaktovik. Motion on the floor.
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                    MR. WILLIAMS: Second, Chair.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       It's been seconded.
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    Any further discussion.
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                    MR. JOLLY:
                                      Chair, this is Kyle
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    again.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, go ahead.
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                    MR. JOLLY:
                                 I thought I heard you say
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     that you would go if you could. Can I have somebody
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    think about adding you to that list?
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. There's a
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    request for an amendment to add the Chair to the list
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     as probably the fourth wheel. That's a request form --
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     is that Kyle Jolly?
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                    MS. HONIG: Yes.
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                    MR. FRANTZ: Move to accept the change
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     to add the Chair or well, we didn't get through with
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     the question yes on the first vote.
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                    MS. WESSELS: If you want to amend the
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    motion you just make a motion to amend to add the
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     Chair, and then you'll vote on that motion and then
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     you'll vote on the original motion as amended.
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                    MR. FRANTZ: All right.
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                    MS. WESSELS: You have to have two
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    votes.
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                    MR. FRANTZ:
                                   So we have to move to
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    amend the motion to add the Chair to the original
     request.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       There's a motion on
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    the floor to amend the original motion to add the
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    Chair.
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                    MS. HUGO: Second.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       It's been seconded.
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    Any further discussion on the amending motion.
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                     (No comments)
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                    MR. WILLIAMS: Question.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       The question's been
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    called for. All those in favor of adding the Chair to
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    the main motion signify by saying aye.
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                    IN UNISON: Aye.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: All those opposed say
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    nay.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                        Hearing none, the
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    motion's been amended. We're back to the main motion.
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    Do we hear a second.
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                    MS. WESSELS:
                                    You already have the
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    second.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
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    further discussion on the main motion, the revised main
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    motion.
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                     (No comments)
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                    MS. HUGO: Question.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                       The question's been
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                  All those in favor of recommending Esther
     called for.
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    Hugo as the primary, Peter Williams, secondary, Eddie
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    Rexford from Kaktovik and the Regional Advisory Council
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    Chair for Region 10 to be added signify by saying aye.
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0216 1 IN UNISON: Aye. 2 3 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All those opposed say 4 nay. 5 6 (No opposing votes) 7 8 CHAIRMAN BROWER: The ayes have it. We 9 have a recommendation. 10 11 MS. HOLMAN: For the record this is 12 Kendra Holman again. Thank you, Mr. Chair, members of 13 the Council. I appreciate all of your discussion and 14 input. Your nomination -- again this conference is 15 open to anybody who's available to come. 16 registration -- the closing date for the registration 17 should be on the website so you can take a look at that 18 for anybody else who is interested in coming or trying 19 to find funding from other sources. 20 21 Thank you. 22 23 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. So Esther 24 would have to register on her own or can those be 25 registered by Leigh or..... 26 27 MS. VOORHEES: Mr. Chair, this 28 Hannah with OSM. I can work with Esther and get you 29 registered and go through that process. 30 31 Thank you. 32 33 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, I think any 34 assistance would be most helpful. Sometimes internet is not always that good in our communities as well 35 And again this will be open and I'm pretty 36 anyway. 37 sure the organization of this conference is still in 38 the works and that formal invitations may 39 forthcoming to other participants, maybe tribes and maybe to the Borough, who knows. 40 41 42 MS. **HOLMAN:** Yes, Mr. Chair, 43 information should be coming out to everyone that we 44 know of and can reach out to that the conference is 45 happening and that people are welcome to come. We'd 46 love to have more people out there. 47

Thank you.

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0217 1 MS. VOORHEES: Thank you. 2 3 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. So we're 4 knocking that off the list. And it is lunchtime and I 5 would like to suggest that we take a hour recess for 6 lunch. 7 8 MS. HONIG: Mr. Chair, if I may. 9 10 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Go ahead, Leigh. 11 12 MS. HONIG: So we are kind of 13 against a time crunch. We've moved through the agenda 14 pretty quickly so I would estimate though that we have 15 a couple hours of agency reports to do..... 16 17 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Uh-huh. 18 19 MS. HONIG:and so if possible we 20 need to wrap up by 3:30 at the latest. So I did want to mention that we do have soup available here. Maybe 21 22 if the -- if you would approve we could take kind of an 23 abbreviated lunch, step down for a moment and come back 24 maybe in a half hour if the Chair so sees it. 25 26 CHAIRMAN BROWER: What's the wish of 27 the Council. They would like us to wrap up maybe by 28 4:00 o'clock or 3:30 or something like that. Do you guys want to take a 30 minute lunch or eat here or talk 29 30 really fast later and still take an hour. 31 32 MR. FRANTZ: I think a 30 minute lunch 33 sounds okay, 12:30ish. Does that sound good to you 34 guys? 35 36 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. Thirty minute 37 (In Native). Okay. We're going to take a 30 38 minute break and be here about 12:35 or something. 39 40 MS. HONIG: Okay. Sounds good. 41 42 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. 43 44 (Off record) 45 46 (On record) 47 48 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Good afternoon and 49 we're a few minutes late here. And we took a 35 minute

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lunch break and we'll call the recess back to order. So let's get back to where we were. We're on new business, item F. Is it?

MS. HONIG: Yes. No, I'm sorry. I missed -- Karen is going to give a call for Partners too.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. All right. We'll go to item F which is fall, 2022 Council application nominations, opening season.

Madame Coordinator, I'll give you the floor on that.

MS. HONIG: All right. Thank you, Mr. Chair. So Leigh Honig for the record. I would like to thank all Council members for your volunteer service on the Council on behalf of the Federally-qualified subsistence users in your region. Your knowledge and experience is of great value to the Federal Subsistence Management Program and to the Board. And the program constantly continues to work on having robust Councils with full membership. And at the request of the Board we are going to engage the help of the Native Liaisons of Federal Agencies in helping us to solicit more applications during this appointment cycle. And we are also requesting you Council members to help because you are our connection to the communities and the region that you represent.

The 2023 Council application period opened on September 13th. We are encouraging you to help us spread the word about it in your region and recruit new applicants. You know the people in your region and you can also share the firsthand experience of what it means to serve on the Council, what is involved and how much time it takes. You can also nominate the candidates of someone who is interested in applying, but is having a hard time filling out the application. The application packets are available on our website at www.doi.gov/subsistence/region. We also have a number of application packets here at the meeting that I'll give out to each Council member so you can take them back to your community. Additionally we are mailing out about a thousand copies of the application packet to various addressees across the State. If someone needs a copy to be faxed to them we can do that as well, just let me know.

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We are hoping to have a good number of qualified applicants this year so we are able to fill all vacant seats and have alternates available for situations when Council members resign or move out of the region or pass away. And I would really appreciate your help with recruitment this year. And the application period is open until February 21, 2023. I'm also encouraging all of the incumbents on your Council to reapply and to do it before we depart this This way you'll not need to mail your incumbent application, you just hand it to me. All incumbents whose seats expire on December 2nd, will need to reapply during this cycle and I will hand out the incumbent applications to you. The North Slope Council will have five seats that will become open for appointment or reappointment on December 2nd, 2023.

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All right. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Leigh. And in terms of -- I see number 2, vacant. Did that -- do you recall who was in that post before, was it a Utqiagvik representative or a Point Lay representative or....

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 $\,$ MS. HONIG: Mr. Chair, I do not know that information. I can look into that and get back to you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah. We've always tried to strive to get a representative from every community and I think we should continue to do that.

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Go ahead there, Carmen.

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40 41 MS. DAGGETT: Mr. Chair, if my memory serves me right I think William Hopson used to be on this, didn't he, and I wonder if that was his seat. Also I think it's prudent to recognize his passing as well. He was a very valuable member of this community and of this Committee. He will be missed.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah. Thank you, Carmen. And I think you're right, maybe that was a seat that was held by William Hopson at one point. And he did pass away just recently I believe, yeah.

So I've been trying to reach out to others, I think I talked to Konik about trying to get

on the Council. He's a very notable hunter, fisherman and I think it's very important too for those types to start to take up the slack as some of us get old enough retire and want to do our own thing and let somebody else make the rules, you know. And I happen to believe in this organization wholeheartedly because this is the Councilthat provides a rural subsistence priority to —a deference to our communities.

So go ahead.

MS. WESSELS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Katya Wessels. I just checked the records and the seat number 2 actually has been vacant since 2019. And Robert Shears of Utqiagvik, he was in that seat when it was last filled in 2018.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you very much. And I do remember Bob, Bob Shears. Yep. So either way it's a seat, he did represent Wainwright from time to time including Barrow when he moved over to Barrow from Wainwright. And very good. So I encourage all of us here, you know, encourage others and talk about this Regional Advisory Council, it's a Federal Council, appointment by appointment from the Secretary of Interior should you pass muster and I do know rules have been strengthened to give more deference to this Council by -- for the Federal Subsistence Board to, you know, what the Council had to say was very important.

With that we'll -- Leigh, what's the action item on this one here. Is it -- or was it just informational or.....

 $$\operatorname{MS}.$$ HONIG: Yes, just informational, no action item.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. So my term expires in 2023, is that December, 2023?

MS. HONIG: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. Very good. And I'm -- I've been heavily thinking about, you know, just doing my own thing and as much as I love to work with the -- all the folks in all the communities and the -- you know, I've been think about just doing my own thing. And it doesn't mean I stop hunting or anything like that, it's just I find it important to

0221 be, you know, doing various different things. contemplating that I would not re-up myself and -- or, you know, seek the seat after my term expires. And that's, you know, looking at the year I started was 1998 so that's, you know, 20 some years ago. happened to believe in the program when I was first 7 introduced I think. I remember Harry talking to me about how important it was and the State's impasse, I think it was -- was it 1992 or somewhere around there. 9 10 And then Federal management on Federal lands had to 11 take place because State management didn't coincide 12 with Federal regulation in providing for a rural 13 subsistence priority. And that's what this Council 14 does is gives and has a lot of deference to it. 15 16 Anyway I encourage our Council to 17 advocate to make sure our vacant seats are filled and I 18 think our younger folks should be highly encouraged in 19 -- to continue this process. 20 21 With that, any comments from the 22 Council on the -- on the application and nomination 23 open season. And if you have anything to add, I just 24 think it's important. 25 26 MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair. 27 28 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, go ahead, 29 Esther. 30 31 MS. HUGO: Just listening to you, so 32 your term is up in 2023 and you're Chair. Are you going to be willing -- are you going to be attending 33 34 the conference that Karen and Hannah just mentioned? 35 36 CHAIRMAN BROWER: My term will end in 37 December, 2023 so..... 39 MS. HUGO: Oh. Okay. Okay. 40 41 CHAIRMAN BROWER:in December,

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MS. HUGO: December. (In Native).

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah. So I don't know if I'll attend, it's just that I think they're going to seek alternative funding to add more participants. And if that happens I will be excited and elated to go. And very good. And I'm always animated when I go anyway, I'm always talking about community. Community is where it's at.

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MR. FRANTZ: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Mr. Frantz.

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MR. FRANTZ: Yeah, so just in relation to this. The application process I guess is pretty lengthy, but just in my own experience with it, you know, I was -- must have been four or five years ago now, I actually filled out the application with your encouragement there. Never did submit it because I didn't feel like I was completely ready or associated with certain areas, then I moved to Wildlife, got to the Fish and Game Management Committee, dealt with, you know, multiple agencies at that point that pertained to this subject, you know, gained a little more knowledge. So it took a few years. So I think the proper -- you know, I did have it in the back of my mind, I still have that first application, but having I guess the knowledge base and the people there to support you, you know, I'd highly encourage that from every village that might have anybody that you think should be on this Council.

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You know, that's exactly what happened to me is that it was more than one person driving. You know, I -- it was never in my mind to become a part of this until somebody said hey, you should put your name in for this. And it took multiple folks that actually handed me the same application from different places. You know, after the second time it was like all right, I'll submit it this time. So I think having the right support is there, so I would encourage all of our members to do that, to push it towards somebody that you think has the knowledge base, even if it's not all complete yet to go for it. So that's my recommendation is just please, you know, try to push the next generation of folks into this kind of like I did. think it was great. It was all I think because of Gordon and Konik's support that, you know, they both kind of stressed me to put my name in the hat and that's how I got here. So I like to push that story forward and, you know, please try to do the same for anybody else in your community.

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Thanks.

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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: (In Native), Mr.
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     Frantz. And I keep wanting to -- I -- and my hearing
     is kind of funny sometimes, is it Kassel?
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                    MS. WESSELS: It's -- no, it's Katya.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Katya.
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                    MS. WESSELS: Katya, K-A-T-Y-A.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. Katya.
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                    MS. WESSELS: Yes.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Katya Wessels.
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                    MR. WILLIAMS: Katya.
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                    MS. WESSELS: You know, I was actually
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     going to ask you to teach us how to pronounce Utqiagvik
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     correctly, you know, because the way you were saying it
         not how we're saying it, but I'm sure your
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     pronunciation is right, but that's not why I'm, here.
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                    So I was -- thank you very much, member
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    Frantz, for your feedback. That's very important to
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    us. And I also would like to ask the Council if you
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    have any ideas for our program, for Federal Subsistence
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    Management Program, to whom else should we reach out in
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    the region to get more applications because we want at
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     a minimum to be able to fill the seats and also have
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    alternates if possible because your charter now allows
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    for alternates in case a Council member resigns in the
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    middle of their term. So if you have any ideas which
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    organizations or tribes or how we should spread the
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    word, you know, because we try to do our best, we using
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    the media, we sending applications out, but how do we
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     follow-up this effort, whom -- with whom should we
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     talk. That would be great if you can provide us some
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     ideas for us.
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                    Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                        That's good.
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     Utqiagvik, you know, you got to put that behind your
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     tongue. Utqiagvik.
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MS. WESSELS: Utqiaqvik.

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0224 1 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Utgiagvik. 2 almost like -- it's almost like maybe you're speaking Spanish or something, you know. 4 5 MS. WESSELS: You're saying Utqiagvik. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Utgiagvik. 8 9 MS. WESSELS: Utqiaqvik. 10 11 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yes. 12 13 MS. WESSELS: Utgiagvik. 14 15 CHAIRMAN BROWER: But there's different 16 ways too, you can say Utqiagvik with a P. Utqiagvik. 17 18 MS. WESSELS: Utqiaqvik. 19 20 CHAIRMAN BROWER: You know what that 21 means, a place where you hunt snowy owls. That's the That's 22 name of our village corporation. Utqiagvik. 23 this place too, it's original name is Utqiagvik. That's riddled in our village corporation. Utqiagvik. 24

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MS. WESSELS: We will return.

There's two terms for that. One place to get clay and

(Laughter)

the other is where you return. Utqiaqvik.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Anyway Utqiagvik. Very good. And I would suggest it's important to always reach out to village leadership in each community. You know, when I was in Permitting for many, many years and I was a manager and we had permits that would affect communities. I'd tell my Staff call the president of the village corporation of that community if that project is in their village area of Village area of influence. influence. Area of influence. Same thing about what it means to communities. It can mean that a public hearing will occur in your area if that project is in that village area of influence. And the Borough uses that area of influence because it's the law. And I encourage Federal Managers, I encourage those State Managers, Land Managers, be wise about that. But village corporation president, tribal president, city mayors, reach out to those because they know too who is a

community harvester. They -- a lot of times they coordinate with communities all the time and would know, you know, if you were in a community looking for representation that's where I would look to if I didn't know areas where -- who to nominate I would look at those. I mean, it wouldn't -- you could also look at who's on the planning commission, who is on the city councils, those kind of things. I think those are important areas as good leads and you'll get good results.

And then existing Council, I think we know a lot of people. Like sometimes I think of young men out there that are ambitious and are —— they hunt for the community. And they don't —— they don't really hunt for themselves. They will —— they go out of their way to hunt for the community. Like I remember my dad lecturing. I said, dad, I think we should stop shooting. He said no, there's more bullets, keep shooting, you don't know what you're talking about, keep killing them, you know. We would keep us going. And then one day we sat down and talked about it, he said he hunts for the community, he hunts for his whaling crew, he hunts for the (in Native) feast so there's abundance of food for everybody.

So those are important things and when I try to see who's going to be beneficial. I think a lot of people will be beneficial, but you look at these kind of things as like it's a marker and these guys use the land, they go out there and uphold tradition. Because this also is a C&T representative, customary and traditional use determinations and C&T's very important because we have a customary and traditional connection to the resources and to the land.

MS. HONIG: (In Native).

CHAIRMAN BROWER: (In Native).

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN BROWER: You know what my dad used to say, he said the Inupiaq language had shifted a little bit. It's used today as just communication. In his time it was a very intimate language. It was very, very social language, always -- he said there's some changes, it's almost utility use, just for communication (in Native)more social, you know, those --

0226 1 that's what I learned a little bit. 2 3 Anyway thank you for you Inupiaq, that 4 was fantastic. 5 6 MR. WILLIAMS: This is classroom. 7 8 (Laughter) 9 10 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. I think 11 we're done with the application, nomination, open 12 season is out there. And let's encourage others to 13 fortify this Council now that it sounds like, you know, 14 we can continue to advocate for it and try to get even 15 alternates nominated and things like that. 16 17 So with that we'll go to -- what's the 18 next item, Leigh. 19 20 MS. HONIG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 21 been jumping all around this agenda so 22 apologize for that. If possible can we go to item 23 D, the call for Partners for Fisheries 24 Monitoring Program proposals that Karen Hyer will be 25 presenting. 26 27 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Leigh. I think that's an important one. I think, Karen, you had 28 mentioned that was a difficult task to try to call for 29 30 Partners and I think you mentioned maybe with tribes 31 and things like that might be important. 32 33 34

So we'll give Karen the floor and the call for Partners.

MS. HYER: Mr. Chairman and Council members, I'm going to ask you to turn to page 106 of your books. It's got the pretty sunset on it, that's McLees River on Unalaska.

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So this -- yesterday afternoon and this morning we've been talking about funding fish research projects and OSM provides the money and that's a competitive grant to get money to do that research. Well, OSM also supports a different program which is called the Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program and it is also a competitive grant. And through this grant rural nonprofit and Alaska nonprofit and Alaska Native organizations can apply for funding, they can

 write a proposal and apply for funding to have either a biologist, an anthropologist or what we call kind of an educator slash outreach person to actually work in their organization. So currently we have a position in the Native Village of Eyak in Cordova; we have one in the Native Village of Paimiut on the Kuskokwim and the Paimiut; we have one in Bethel at ONC; we have one with Tanana Chiefs Conference up in Fairbanks; we have one down in Southeast with Yakutat Tlingit tribe. And so these organizations have been competitively — they have — they competed and received money for a four year grant and that grant has allowed them to hire professionals within the organization.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: (Indiscernible - away from microphone)....

MS. HYER: Oh, that would be great. I think Leigh has it.

CHAIRMAN BROWER:(indiscernible - away from microphone).

MS. HYER: And so this -- they use this money to hire a professional that then works in their organization and helps the organization engage in Federal subsistence management. And they can engage in many ways just depending on what is needed within the communities they work in. Some of them run Fisheries Resource Monitoring projects, they write proposals, they get funding and they run -- like one of them's a mark recapture on the Copper River where they count chinook salmon escapement. Other ones run smaller projects and they engage the youth in them and they work really closely with Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program hoping to recruit the professional biologist. And they put a lot of time and effort into youth and run summer camps and then they also work with the Regional Advisory Councils to ensure that the word gets out. So it's really dependent on what the organization needs.

But the call for that proposal is about to come out. It's right now sitting with our financial aid people and so I expect it to come out in the next week or two and then it will be posted on our website and we'll send out an announcement of it. But I just want to make you aware because if you're -- you know any like we talked about the tribe of Barrow, any

Alaska Native or rural organizations that might be interested in the position my contact information is right here on this page. And probably the best thing to do is give them that information and they can talk directly to me. It will be posted like I said on our website and we'll do a news release, but I certainly can point them in the right direction and I can tell them more about our program.

So now you not only have to recruit for our Council, but you have to advertise for our Partners Program also. And it's a four year grant. So and it allows an organization to develop some expertise within the organization.

So that's all I had there. Are there any questions?

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, it seems to me that, you know, I hear from Esther and Peter about wanting a biologist or some help in the community of Anaktuvuk.

MS. HYER: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: This would be something that the tribe (in Native) tribal organization can apply for?

MS. HYER: Yes, it is.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: And then secure their own biologist in the community?

MS. HYER: Yes, so we provide the funding and then the organization hires the professional biologist oranthropologist depending on -- or outreach person depending on what they want.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Uh-huh.

MS. HYER: So they'd write a proposal telling us what they're going to do with the funding and then it's competitive. So it's like the FRMP, we review proposals and then we'll select probably six organizations and then they'll have four years worth of funding to hire the professional.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Right. Looks like

provide something for a biologist, a social scientist, educator position in Alaska Native and rural nonprofit organizations with the intent of increasing the organization's ability to participate in Federal subsistence management. In addition the program supports a variety of opportunities for rural students to learn about subsistence resource monitoring and management through science camps and paid internships. When you think about that these culture camps, it seems to me that it's talking a little about maybe let's just say one of the tribes in our communities want young people to be more in tune with their culture....

MS. HYER: Uh-huh.

MS. HYER: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BROWER:to learn how to work on traditional resources, how to skin good, how to cut caribou properly, the traditional way, the style of that community, how to make dried fish, even how to set traps, a variety of educational, traditional culture wise. This grant can do that....

MS. HYER: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BROWER:to supplement traditional education in my view. Not just to get a biologist, you could steer it to these other types of programs and write a proposal that would do that.

Yes. So the grant is from MS. HYER: -- the bottom is I think \$20,000 and the cap is \$167,000. And so it is true that you could write a proposal and -- for culture camp. We haven't had that happen, but this program does allow it. Usually people write a proposal for the biologist and they include the culture camp in with that. So if they get the biologist then the biologist helps run the science and And so but it is not -- that doesn't culture camp. have to be that way. If you just had the culture camp you were interested in having and you tie it to Federal subsistence management you could just get a smaller amount of funding for the culture camp. We just haven't had that happen before.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah. Very interesting. And I think, you know, things like that should have a little bit more detail because, you know, if I was advocating for that and I would explore what all can be done....

MS. HYER: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BROWER:traditionally with these types of resources and have examples to talk about. But I understand it enough to where you could—I see these things and you could develop programs for communities should we develop the proposal to do that.

MS. HYER: Correct. And once this grant is posted there will also be dates on our website and we're going to have informational needs where people can call in and they can talk about those kinds of ideas and we can help them develop their ideas and go over the application process so people understand it. So we're available to help. But anybody that calls me at anytime can also get that help, they don't have to come during the scheduled times. And so if you know anybody that you think might be interested please give them my contact information because I'm working with a social scientist from my office and we're going to be available to answer questions, help with idea generation, if they need help structuring the proposals we're available. So just have them make contact with me because sometimes when you go to our website and you see -- especially you haven't filled out a proposal for us before and you see the document, it can be a little bit overwhelming and so we want to make sure that we help people step through it and they understand what they need to be successful.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Karen. I yield to Mr. Frantz, Utqiaqvik.

MR. FRANTZ: Yeah. I think this is great, great opportunities out there, but I think we should push this over to somewhere that would be able to make more use of this other than this Council. I think something like the Fish and Game Management Committee who are in touch with the research, their biologists and have outreach programs. You know, here I think the information is great, but whether or not we're going to be able to do anything with this is I think kind of negligible. It looks like something like the Borough or UIC Science or, you know, maybe some --

this might be able to go to liaisons, but as far as us it's great information, but I think we should probably push this to like the liaisons or a different committee that actually has connection with who might be able to utilize this.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah. Thank you, Brower, And I think that's what Karen is advocating for us to help do that. Like I would think I would go see the tribal president and say hey, this program And because there's not a real torchbearer that's going to go see and talk to an organization, it's like we becoming the torchbearer for this to help Karen get in some good proposals. I don't think as a group we're going to do it, but we know that it exists and the money is from OSM looks like which is an organization that we -- we're -- that's our Staff. OSM is Staff to us, they're telling us they got this money to do this and I say, Esther, let's let the -- your tribe put in a proposal for this, for your biologist. So (in Native). That's what they know (in Native). It's important, it's kind of the stuff you've been harping about a little bit.....

MS. HUGO: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BROWER:we want our own biologist. (In Native) biologist, social scientist (in Native) to learn more about our culture, about proper cutting, you know, (in Native), you know, the (in Native) and things like that, how we make (in Native), that could be a (in Native) class funded right here in my view, use of these resources. And I completely agree with Brower Frantz that we could be the torchbearer to help like hey, Wildlife Department, this grant is there, you can do more with this, you know, and to fund a biologist somewhere.

Very good. It's call for Partners, it's not an action item it's informational?

MS. HYER: No, it's just informational and I just want to reiterate that the call has not been posted yet, but it should be posted within the next two weeks. But if you know anybody that's interested at all you've got my contact information so have them give me a call and I can.....

CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right.

MS. HYER:certainly let them know when it's posted and help provide more information and guidance as well.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: here's a basic question. Some of our tribes and communities that might benefit from this may not have all the resources and the know how to put in a proper formatted proposal.

MS. HYER: Uh-huh.

MS. HYER: Yes. Yeah, so it's very hard I feel like to put something in the proper format for the Federal government regardless of what it is. So yes, very much so. That's why I prefer if people contact me because then I can help them. And that's also why we're going to have -- we're going to have scheduled meetings so the public can call in and get help so there's no confusion about what we're asking for. Because we have a certain way of -- like our own Federal government language which I think is -- nobody else can quite understand what sometimes we're asking Like we call it a NOFO and everyone's like a for. NOFO. So it's that kind of thing and I can help guide people through the process, yes. So that's why it's important to get them in contact with me.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Very good. You hear it, folks, they will help you put in a good proposal, even help you write it almost. You just got to put the dot over the I.

MS. HYER: The key is you've got to call me so I can help because you'd be surprised how many times I did say give a call and let me help and how few people actually do.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you very much, Karen. I think that's a -- that's a fantastic thing, call for Partners, Fisheries Monitoring Program notice of funding opportunity. Very good.

MR. WILLIAMS: Chair.

48 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, go ahead there,

49 Peter.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. I'd like to add onto Brower. Anyway when we were growing up back in '69, '68, we used to be excused from school for hunting purpose like, you know, 10 days. They don't do that anymore. I don't know what happened, but, you know, in the -- kind of when I was young -- young and I actually want to go hunting too, you know, I want to follow the -- they give you -- give you 10 days on --10 days on geese, duck hunting and 10 days on moose hunting. And what those old people did is they encouraged young kids and that's probably the reason why so they could eat ducks. But that's just a tradition, you know, what they want their kids to get involved with to see what that real life is out there when you're hunting. And like what Brower said, you know, that, you know, we work as a group, you know, you just can't work alone. If you work as a group, you know, you accomplish something. That's why I like what he said about this.

Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN BROWER: (In Native). Very good. I'm going to just check in with Kaktovik. Eddie, are you on and seems like this call for Partners is a funding mechanism that could benefit even your very lake that you were talking about that might have whitefish. It seems like that might be a good way to bring in funding to do more with that lake over that way.

 MR. REXFORD: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That sounds like a good grant opportunity for our tribal communities to apply for grants like that to research some of the fish and animals that we do harvest and I'll be -- our tribe will be waiting and looking forward to communicating and maybe apply for a grant like that.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: (In Native), very good. And thanks again, Karen, for this good information.

So, Leigh, where are we now.

MS. HONIG: Well, getting back on track with the agenda. So I think we're at item H, harvest

of wildlife for sport purposes in National Preserves presented by National Park Service.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. Who's the presenter, National Park Service.

MS. PATTON: Yes. Good afternoon, Mr. Chair and members of the Council.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Ooh.

MS. PATTON: This is Eva Patton with the National Park Service Regional Office. And I am the Subsistence Program Manager at the Regional Office here in Anchorage and we also have other Staff online with us as well. We have our Regional Wildlife Biologist, Dave Payer on the phone who may be able to address questions on availability. We also have our Gates of the Arctic National Park Superintendent and Staff on as well.

Just wanted to thank you for giving us some time on your busy agenda to speak with you today about an important issue that will affect how we manage sport hunting in the National Preserve lands here in Alaska. And this was initially on the agenda as an action item we were anticipating that there would be an actual proposal to present to you today. And that's not the case, but we want to make sure that all the Regional Advisory Councils with the National Park Service lands nexus have the information, know that this is likely coming and that we'll keep you posted on that and that there will be formal government to government consultation on this issue as well.

So last winter the National Park Service was directed by the Department of the Interior to initiate a new rule-making to reconsider some of the factual, legal and policy conclusions that were in a 2020 hunting rule affecting National Park Service lands, National Preserve lands. And that 2020 rule allowed for the baiting of bears by sport hunters in National Preserves as well as other previously banned activities by sport hunters such as harvest of wolves and coyotes during the denning season, taking black bear cubs and sows and harvest a swimming caribou among other practices.

And so right now there's two points

that the National Park Service is specifically looking at in reconsideration of that 2020 rule. And they're mostly examining risk associated with bear baiting on Preserve lands especially in those Preserve lands where there's a lot of public engagement, members of the public come from all over to participate and enjoy the lands there and also specifically several practices authorized in 2020 that may be appropriate for Federal subsistence users, but the National Park Service is reconsidering whether those opportunities should be authorized for sport hunters as well.

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And so that's a really key component of what the National Park Service is looking at now is that none of the current Federal subsistence regulations, Federal subsistence practices, means and methods would be affected by what is being reconsidered The Park Service is just looked at nonright now. Federally-qualified subsistence users or what they refer to in the rule as sport hunters for re-enacting some of those restrictions that had been previously in place prior to 2020.

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And so the Park Service did engage in informal communication with affected tribes and Native corporations and one of the primary concerns with that 2020 rule is that it increases competition with nonlocal hunters in some areas. And as it currently stands the 2020 rule allows for sport hunters to compete with Federal subsistence users for the same resources on Preserve lands. And there is some variability. This is being -- if a new wildlife rule were to be enacted it would be enacted across all National Preserve lands in Alaska and there are some differences from region to region, but wanted to make sure that all the Regional Advisory Councils had an opportunity to provide input on the process. And hope that the process will ensure the prospectus of those who live in the affected area as the priority users under ANILCA are considered.

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45 46 And again once a proposed rule does publish in the Federal Register then each of the National Preserve Superintendents will be reaching out directly to invite government to government tribal consultation with all affected tribes and communities in and around the National Preserve lands.

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And I get the understanding that the

new rule would not make any changes to current Federal subsistence activities, it would only address sport hunting and trapping on National Preserves.

And we don't have more details than that to provide until the Federal Register notice does post, but we will be keeping everyone apprised when that does happen and again that will also trigger direct tribal consultation outreach and invitation to tribal leaders for consultation on the proposed rule to connect more directly with those communities affected with National Preserve lands in their area.

So we would like to hear your thoughts and ideas or if there's any questions at this point.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Eva. It's good to hear you and what you're doing sounds pretty controversial to me and bear baiting and that kind of stuff. And when do you feel that this will post anyway, I mean, are we going to be dealing with this in the winter meeting?

MS. PATTON: Thank you, Mr. Chair, members of the Council. At this time the proposed rule is with the Secretary's office in Washington, D.C. There's not a timeline that we have at this point about when it may be finalized or posted to the Federal Register. When it does there will be a minimum of a 60 day comment period in order to allow time to get the information out to all the rural communities and the public and allow an opportunity to comment at that time. Regardless of when it does post it would be a minimum of a 60 day comment period.

 $$\operatorname{CHAIRMAN}$$ BROWER: Thank you. Any concerns or questions or comments from the Council on this.

MR. WILLIAMS: Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Earl.

MR. WILLIAMS: Hi, Eva. I just want to say hello, how you doing.

0237 1 (Laughter) 2 3 MS. PATTON: Hello, Earl. It's been so 4 wonderful to hear all of your voices and just really 5 wonderful discussions so it's like being there in the 6 room with you. Hello, Earl. Hello, Esther. 7 8 MR. WILLIAMS: Enjoy our working. 9 10 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Earl. 11 12 MR. FRANTZ: Mr. Chair. 13 14 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Brower Frantz. 15 16 So on my comments for MR. FRANTZ: 17 baiting. I think throughout our region if there -- if 18 there was an expedited way to get rid of some of the 19 bears and, you know, looking at the population I -- it 20 might benefit to some of the caribou population. So in 21 my eyes this may not pose too much of an issue, 22 might actually benefit at least for one aspect of it. 23 I'm not sure what your thoughts are, I would probably 24 lean more towards Kaktovik and Anaktuvuk Pass as the 25 ones who would be affected by this type of change. 26 27 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Mr. 28 Frantz. And these are National Preserve and Park 29 Service lands that's being -- sounds like the sport 30 hunting lobby is hard at work and it's important that we stay interesting -- interested and engaged to see 31 32 how those potential impacts would be on subsistence or 33 if it would compete with our areas, you know, in terms 34 of other resources that could be deflected from their 35 activities or things like that. It's just one concern 36 that might come up to mind. But, yeah, bears are --37 man, there's -- I remember our cabin that a sow and two 38 cubs came in and slept on the bed, it stayed in 39 there.... 40 41 (Laughter) 42 43 CHAIRMAN BROWER:and then they 44 locked the door so nobody can come in, but they didn't know how to open it so they made a hole through the 45 46 wall to get out. So -- and so it's -- bears are bears,

you know, especially the brown ones are crazy.

MS. PATTON: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and

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thank you, Mr. Frantz. As Gordon noted just to clarify that this proposal would only affect National Preserve lands. So none of the other Federal lands, NPR-A or Arctic National Wildlife Refuge are affected by this proposed rule. It would just be the Preserve lands for the North Slope region, the Preserve lands associated with Gates of the Arctic National Preserve and then in unit 23 because there is some overlap with North Slope communities in unit 23, the Noatak National Preserve. So it is just the National Preserve lands that would be affected by any changes to the current regulations for sport hunting on Preserves.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah. Thank you for clarifying that, Eva, and that does help. And very good. I suspect we're going to talk more about it when it posts and the outreach starts happening. Anyway I think we had a few initial thoughts already.

MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Go ahead, Esther.

MS. HUGO: I just want to throw in that back in the late 1990s or early 2000, you know, we have our lookouts within the foothills and we had our migration coming just into the mountains and all of a sudden they turned around because there was some grizzly bears there. And, you know, they are a problem. They're hungry too. So they were the ones that made them divert that one year. They were so close, we were so excited and next day they were—they went back north. So the predators are hungry too, they know caribou eat. Yeah.

Thank you. Hi, Eva.

MS. PATTON: Hi, Esther. Great to hear your voice. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: (In Native), very good. Thank you, Esther, for those observations and good information. Should have had those scouts come over and take care of them bears.

All right. I'm going to reorient and see where we are with our Madame Coordinator and what

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3 MS. HONIG: Next item on the agenda and
4 this will be our last item under new business and it's
5 the telephonic and internet expenses related to the
6 Council teleconference meetings and I'll be providing
7 that quick report.
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CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. Leigh, Madame Coordinator, you have the floor.

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 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$ HONIG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record, Lee Honig. So members for the Council.....

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted).

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MS. HONIG:for -- oh, I'm sorry. I'm going to present you with information on how you can get reimbursed if you had any telephonic or internet expenses associated with your participation in the Council meetings over the last two and a half years. And the material for this agenda item is in your packet, it's supplemental materials as tab one.

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So the issue was brought to the Board's attention by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Council during their winter, 2022 meeting. And OSM reviewed the policies regarding reimbursement and I'll just provide you with information on the types of expenses that may be reimbursed and the documentation necessary to receive reimbursement. So for the time period when the Council meetings were held via teleconference you can be reimbursed for internet and phone charges that are in excess of their normal bill. Council members who have internet or cellular plans that charge a flat monthly fee that they pay regardless of Council meetings cannot be reimbursed their normal charges. So order for Council members to receive this reimbursement for excess charges they'll need to submit a copy of their bill that covers the time period during which the virtual Council meetings took place and indicate the excess charges for attending the virtual Council members can submit this information meeting. to myself or you can mail the bills to our office which will be the Office of Subsistence Management at 1011 East Tudor Road, Mail Stop 121, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

0240 1 And I'll be happy to answer any 2 questions and this concludes my presentation. 4 Thank you. 5 6 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Madame 7 Coordinator. Any questions for Leigh on the telephonic/internet expenses related to 8 Council 9 teleconference meetings. 10 11 (No comments) 12 13 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Ιf you develop 14 expenses that are above your normal bill make sure and 15 contact Leigh and she'll give you some money back. 16 Sounds like it. 17 18 All right. That completes item 11 of 19 old business or new business? 20 21 MS. HONIG: New business. 22 23 CHAIRMAN BROWER: New business. 24 let's go down to it item 12, agency reports. Time 25 limit of 15 minutes unless approved in advance. I 26 haven't had any approval in advance to go past 15 27 minutes. So talk fast. 28 29 We'll go down the list. Any tribal 30 governments agency report. 31 32 (No comments) 33 34 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Madame Coordinator, 35 did we get any request for appearance? 36 37 MS. HONIG: No, I did not receive anything. There is a report moving down the list for 38 39 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would be the next one that I am aware of, but if you want to give the 40 41 opportunity for Native organization. 42 43 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. We'll do 44 so. Native organizations agency reports. 45 46 (No comments) 47 48 CHAIRMAN BROWER: And we'll keep the 49 floor open for that. And we'll go down to U.S. Fish 50

1 and Wildlife Service.

 MR. HAWKALUK: Thank you. Mr. Chair, members of the Council, for the record my name is Nathan Hawkaluk, I'm the Acting Refuge Manager for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. And yeah, I'll definitely keep it short and keep it to that 15 minute goal. Our meeting materials for the Arctic Refuge, the summary of activities didn't make it into your first packet of information, but I had yesterday passed out a hard copy to those present from the Council. And, Councilman Rexford, joining us remotely, I did email you one this morning. I apologize I didn't get that to you sooner, but certainly available to you and we can get it out to you if you're not seeing it later as well.

And it -- the summary of activities has quite a bit of information in it, I'll just highlight a few things that might be important to this Council. The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge covers a couple of different RACs including Eastern Interior on the south side of the Refuge so I'll try to focus some of the reports on the north side.

First of all I'll address something that was mentioned during the beginning of today's meeting and that is the moose permits for the community of Kaktovik. That's Federal moose permit number 2606 which the Refuge Manager has delegated authority to issue those permits each year. It's currently a computation of 10 permits which are provided to the community for distribution among the community members with a harvest quota of three bull moose starting this fall, October 16th, running I believe through the end of March. I might have that end date a little wrong, but it's the pretty much the entire winter. I did email that announcement out on September 28th to OSM Staff as well as Councilman Rexford and Chair, Mr. Brower. And we did put those hard copy permits, those 10 permits in the mail September 29th and they were -we had a confirmation of the delivery October 4th at 3:00 p.m. So if those in fact have not arrived in the community I'd ask Councilman Rexford to let me know ASAP and we'll try to get those back out again as that season starts in a couple days.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: I do a quick question.

MR. HAWKALUK: Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: And just observation. And, you know, for many, many, many, many years we argue and I think it's important what the National Wildlife Refuge is doing when the authority is given to them to manage those resources. And we would argue over transient population of the moose, they come in and out for many, many, years. Some biologists conflict each other even at times. I just want to applaud how this is going. To have 10 permits is a godsend, it's important for those resources to be had by the community. I could remember us arguing over one permit and fighting for those rights for the community. And we would argue about well, you know, these animals, you might take them all in one season and another batch will come in, they move around. And they're transient. And we get the biologist to talk about it and say yeah, they move around. It doesn't mean that's the stable population in ANWR, it fluctuates. And because there other areas real close to that where those are populations are coming from that come in and out. So I'm just very happy to hear this development for Kaktovik.

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Thank you. And that's all I wanted to

27 say. 28

MR. HAWKALUK: Thank you for that, Chairman Brower. And well, actually there's a very short summary about a moose collaring project that's going to help inform some of those very things you're talking about deeper into the summary. So I'll just — again I'm just going to move into the summary now and highlight a few things that might be of interest to the Council here.

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You know, what occupies a lot of the Arctic Refuge's time at this moment is the Oil and Gas Program and the Supplemental EIS that's going on. I'm encouraged to hear Councilman Rexford's note this morning about the potential for NVK and KIC to join on as cooperating agencies. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently a co-lead with the BLM on that Supplemental EIS and it's certainly moving through the process with the other cooperating agencies and both of us as co-leads. And hopefully there will be a draft SEIS out soon for public review and I think they're still on a target of having a Record of Decision --

final SEIS and a Record of Decision in August of 2023. I haven't heard an updated timeline on that so that's still the goal at this time.

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Something else I was going to just address, I believe it was Councilman Frantz that mentioned it during your report out about the lack of shorebirds present this summer, at least what you recognized during your time out in the field. And our field crew, we have a field crew that goes out to the Canning River delta focused on bird species, but other -- there's other research that occurs out there this year. And highlighted -- I just want to highlight in our summary that there was a note that said overall it was a late spring at the Canning River delta, they got out there June 6th and there was still plenty of snow cover and quite cold temperatures. And preliminary data suggests that tundra nesting bird abundance was lower this year than on average. So what you observed over here was something similar observed by our Staff east over in the Canning River delta part of the world. So and early speculation is that perhaps that late spring maybe caused them to go somewhere else, but that is just speculation.

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So something I want to note from what you said earlier. A lot of the, you know, reports are about some of the bird work that's being done out on the Canning River delta and across the Coastal Plain. A lot of it -- and there's some small mammal work to be done too. And a lot of it is set up to kind of understand the system a little bit more and maybe help mitigate or try to minimize some of the potential impacts of any possible oil and gas activities that may occur out there.

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Something that gets a lot of our attention working collaboratively with Alaska Department of Fish and Game as well as the Yukon government colleagues and the USGS colleagues is monitoring the Porcupine Caribou Herd. There's some -currently a five year study going on to understand how climate mediated changes in some of the conditions and some of the insect abatement areas affect distribution and behavior of the Porcupine So during a specific time of the year, Caribou Herd. you know, just seeing, you know, how they -- how they use some of the landscape and what potential changes might be predicted, you know, it's climate mediated 0244 1 impacts.

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There's also a research publication that comes out that kind of models that in a sense and kind of shows where a predicted distribution might change into the future. Again this is a model, it's not a 100 percent accurate predictor, but it's just -it is the best available information that's out there that can predict where those -- where the caribou might end up in a way a Manager like me can understand it, it's basically they kind of shift their distribution west into the Arctic Refuge a little more frequently into the future for calving and then also post calving as well. So that's on page -- oh, we don't have page numbers here. It's figure 21 and 22 in your handout there, kind of shows some of that modeling trends using some of the best available information.

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Touch on it briefly, there's a moose research project that our Refuge Biologist is working on again in cooperation with the National Park Service and the BLM as well as the University of Alaska. is figures 24 and 25 and then kind of the synopsis is on the previous page under moose research project. Again it's part of a larger effort to understand some of the moose population dynamics, movement, habitat selection, all that kind of stuff, kind of the eastern boundary of the State up against Canada. You'll see figure 25 shows where on some of the Park Service and BLM lands previous captures and collaring efforts have gone on and most recently you'll see up on the North Slope of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge where 12 cow moose were collared in the Kongakut River draining and 12 in the Canning River -- upper Canning River drainage. And that was this past spring and, you know, this is just a snapshot in time, but those -- that map kind of shows where some of those moose, those cow moose are distributing across the area.

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And, you know, it's still very preliminary so I don't want to make -- you know, it's tough to infer exactly what goes on with this limited data set, but, you know, one of the assumptions was that some of those moose winter in the Kongakut, then they go back to the Old Crow Flats in Canada for the summer season. And that certainly is -- it's shown there pretty -- for several of them that have made that movement to the south and east in the Old Crow Flats. But again I wouldn't look too much into this at this

time. This is the, you know, short term data set right here and I'm certainly -- our Biologist will be tracking this -- these moose for more time, more seasons and see how -- what we can learn from that effort.

So as you said earlier, Councilman Brower -- Chairman Brower, that, you know, that there's a lot that -- it's a pretty dynamic system out there with the moose on the North Slope. Sometimes they're there, sometimes they're not and they're in differing abundances over several years. So hopefully the current system of permits for subsistence works for the community.

A couple final management kind of issues I'll touch on real quick. Some have direct subsistence impact, others less so. But one is a process the Refuge is going through to evaluate and permit -- allow or restrict or some form of managed ORB access for subsistence purposes. This is a use allowed for under ANILCA section 811(b). And I won't go into it much more than that because it gets pretty complex and my simple mind can't really speak to the legal nature of it, but, you know, we contracted with a third party last year to do a historical access study with the six communities around Arctic Refuge and we've since produced a report or they produced a report and we've shared that with the communities and we're taking our next step to produce a determination based on that and other information. And it's -- that's all I have to report on right now, that's still a work in progress, but soon we'll be engaging again with all the communities affected by that. And I'd like to, you know, hope that by the time we have the winter meeting with this Council we'll have more to report out on and hopefully be able to share that draft determination. So that's certainly something that will affect both -potentially affect this Council at least in terms of informing this group about that.

And then it's something that we do every 10 years, it takes considerable effort is guide use selections so -- guide use area selections. So the Arctic Refuge is divided up into 16 different guide use areas and this last year eight of those areas were open for competitive application. And it's a pretty lengthy process, but it really does help us select the best available, you know, sport hunting guides for each of

those areas. And we're about ready to wrap that up, we've made our -- we're getting ready to send out our notification of selections on those eight areas. You know, some of them are on the north side, the Kongakut River drainage, the upper Hulu Hulu, the Echooka, Ribdon and Ivishak were open this go round.

So yeah, I think that's it, that's all I have to report on. Certainly happy to answer any questions that the Council might have.

12 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you. Nathan, 13 right?

MR. HAWKALUK: Yes, sir.

17 CHAIRMAN BROWER: And what was your 18 last name again?

MR. HAWKALUK: Hawkaluk.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Hawkaluk. Yeah. And very good, it was good to hear about the permits. I'm particularly interested to learn about the concession areas that you're talking about. And it's important to make sure these outfits also seek local authorizations as well from the North Slope Borough. And all the guides are required to do that and we've had incidences where guides are reported to us and they don't have North Slope Borough permits. They're issued violation notices, those notices also go to the Big Game Services Board, to the State and they don't like that because it affects their licensing. And it's important to remind your concession goers hey, don't forget to seek all the regulatory compliance matters around your activities on the Slope whether it's on Refuge lands or not. those are important details because they can -- they can lose their licenses by not following local laws and ordinances too. And....

MR. HAWKALUK: Thank you for the comment, Chairman Brower. You did raise that during our -- the previous meeting in the winter with the air taxi operators and I -- it caused me to go back into our permit process to see how we did inform our commercial service providers on the North Slope that information. At the time I stated I believed it was a condition of our permits, and I believe I followed up with an email to you on this, but I might as well

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mention it to the entire Council. It's not a permit condition, it's -- we add it into our cover letter to all our commercial operators on the North Slope, air taxi, guides, et cetera, that we flag it as something that they need to be aware of. So it is in the cover letter to our commercial operators on the North Slope. So.....

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Any questions to the Acting Refuge Manager, Nathan Hawkaluk on his report from the Council.

13 MR. REXFORD: Mr. Chairman, this is 14 Eddie.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Go ahead, Kaktovik. You have the floor, Eddie.

MR. REXFORD: Yes. Thank you. Thank you for that report, Nathan. And is there any report for dall sheep in 26C. I notice there's a closure in 24A and 26B and I'm assuming that those sport hunters would come through our 26C hunting area and depleting some of our sheep resources. I know it's hard to keep on track of all the air taxi services that provide air service for the sport hunters and I believe some don't even report to the Refuge of where they're going. Can you provide an update on that?

MR. HAWKALUK: Councilman Rexford, thank you for the question. Yeah, we -- I hate to admit, but we have not been able to do a dall sheep survey on Arctic Refuge for a couple years now for a multitude of reasons. We did help the Park Service with some of their surveys on the western side of the Refuge or -- well, on Park Service land. But our -mostly due to a lack of aircraft and pilots at the time we weren't able to get that done. But in general I think, you know, there's some -- there's -- lacking of that specific information, population some information, I think there is an acknowledgement that sheep populations range wide are down in places including, you know, the area you're talking about, 26C.

To answer a part of your question, you know, the closure of 24A I believe it was and 26 -- a part of 26B if that displaced hunters. That was a question -- a concern expressed with that closure. We

haven't detected that necessarily, we're still getting client use reports from the air taxi operators that do operate on the Refuge and again we haven't detected that specifically, but it's something we are paying attention to because again it was brought up, you know, during the closure proceedings that that might be in fact what happened, you know. Just speaking from my knowledge of the situation, you know, the area that was closed, 24A and 26B is primarily accessed from the road system or oftentimes -- most of the time has been accessed from the road system, the Dalton Highway Road And it really is an affordable option for system. those that choose the sheep hunt. And of course it could have displaced people to other parts, but -- of the range, but there's a substantial cost difference between, you know, hunting from the Dalton Highway and chartering in with a aircraft which is certainly more expensive and quite limited these days too just because those commercial services book up pretty fast.

But again I'm getting ahead of myself a little bit, we still are waiting to get the rest of the client use reports in from those operators that do report. And of course those are the commercially permitted operators on Arctic Refuge. Of course there's the private pilot that can fly-in at anytime that they choose and we have no way of really tracking that.

MR. REXFORD: Yeah. Thanks for that. I know that's kind of a hard job to monitor all the air taxi services that provide services for the sport hunters. Just thought I'd bring that out. And when the -- you guys do provide concession areas for sport guides, what's the season dates, is it for a whole year or is it conditioned for certain months?

MR. HAWKALUK: Yeah, it is specific to certain times of the year. And there's going to be minor differences, you know, based on every guide's operation's plan, but in general it's going to be start of sheep season, you know, August 10th. They usually get in the field a little before that and get a run through. You know, some areas they'll be done by the early September time frame. Others on the Refuge that operate on the south side where there's more of the moose hunting, caribou hunting clients. That goes through probably the end of September. A few of the guides do hunt spring bear which would be in May, you

know, for the most part, but again that's pretty limited, it -- not only in the time frame that they use it, but just the amount of clients that they take out, it's not a great deal of use that time of year. It is not year long, it is pretty limited just by the nature of hunting seasons for the sport hunting community.

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MR. REXFORD: And one other concern I have is when sheep hunters harvest their sheep and they don't take all the meat that's edible, I know in other places they come to the community and donate that meat for elders and stuff. Is that something that could be done in the Refuge for our community or just a thought.

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MR. HAWKALUK: Yeah, Councilman Rexford. I'm not aware of any developed meat donation You know, most of the meat -- our sheep program. hunting traffic basically bypasses the communities, you know, in my experience. I don't know of any air charters that operate out of the community of Kaktovik and Arctic Village. On the south side usually gets -they bypass with the, you know, the bush planes going in there. So I -- I'm not aware of that opportunity. It might be more so with maybe moose or caribou, but it's certainly something that we can keep track of and I can call upon my experience from a previous position with Yukon Flats where we kind of tried to develop a program to address that at Yukon Flat communities where it was -- it was a cooperatively hired position that would greet and, you know, kind of have conversations inbound hunters and with incoming, solicit meat donations. Ultimately nothing I don't think ever came of it in terms of meat donation. You know, with -- if we're talking about guides I think there's a way to work with them directly, but I think there might be an opportunity to work with community members as well. That -- and that might be a conversation for another time that we might be able to work with the communities and the Refuge together on that.

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MR. REXFORD: Thank you for that information, Nathan.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. Any other questions or comments to the report from Nathan on National Wildlife Refuge.

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(No comments)

1 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Very important and 2 very thoughtful.

MR. HAWKALUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair, members of the Council, appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. So we're down to National Park Service and the first one is dall sheep surveys, William Deacy.

MS. OKADA: Good afternoon....

MR. DOWDLE: Good afternoon, Mr.....

MS. OKADA: Mr. Chair and Council members. Our dall sheep survey update is going to be given underneath our Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve update. My name is Marcy Okada, I'm the Subsistence Coordinator for Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve and I'd like to refer you to your supplemental packet, tab two, for a written update. We have a new superintendent for Gates of the Arctic. His name is Mark Dowdle and Mark is online for this meeting. We'll have Mark go ahead and introduce himself.

MR. DOWDLE: Thank you, Marcy, Mr. Chair and members of the Council. My name is Mark Dowdle, I'm the superintendent of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. And I'm fairly new to this position, I started back in April of this year so this is my first meeting with you all and it's an honor to be with you this afternoon. We do have several updates for you including the dall sheep survey and we're happy to answer any questions you have for us.

I'm going to go ahead and turn it over to William Deacy, our Biologist.

Thank you.

MS. OKADA: Oh, this is Marcy Okada again. I'll just give a quick subsistence update and then I'll hand it over to Kyle Jolly for the Western Arctic Caribou Herd and moose survey update and then we'll move on to dall sheep.

The Gates of the Arctic National Park Subsistence Resource Commission had a meeting last

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April via teleconference and the SRC received an update on the Ambler access road project and we had much discussion on the Western Arctic Caribou Herd and moose survey preliminary results. We talked about dall sheep surveys and we also talked about law enforcement along the eastern boundary of the park. Our next meeting is scheduled for November 9th to 10th in Fairbanks and there'll be continued discussion on the Western Arctic Caribou Herd, the 2022 dall sheep survey results and we're also going to talk a little bit more about law enforcement and climate change and human impacts on low wildlife populations.

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So now I'm going to pass it on to Kyle Jolly for the Western Arctic Caribou Herd and moose survey update.

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MR. JOLLY: Hello, Mr. Chairman. name is Kyle Jolly, I'm a Wildlife Biologist for Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. I'm also the lead Caribou Biologist and I mostly work with the Western Arctic Herd. I work a lot with Alex Hanson who you heard from yesterday so I won't go over what he talked about, but we were helping him put out those GPS collars. We put out 36 GPS collars out of the Dahl Creek area, we were mostly south and west of Ambler when we did that this spring in April. We've got about 85 active collars. Like Alex said most of the collars are out on the North Slope. We did have a push go through Onion Portage across the Kobuk River just a couple days ago, but it does look like a lot of the animals will stay up on the North Slope this winter.

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Touching on a couple points that were made yesterday, I heard people talking about herd interchange and migration and the impacts of sport hunting on migration. I just want to let the Council know that the Park Service in conjunction with Fish and Game and other collaborators, we've published a number of studies on all those topics and we're happy to pass those along and answer any questions about those once you've received them and have any questions. But we do have quite a bit of information on all those topics. We've also put together little short movies on the distribution patterns of the Western Arctic Herd so just watching the GPS movements flow across the maps so you get a feeling of where they're migrating and when they're migrating.

And the last point on Western Arctic Caribou that I'd like to make is also echoing Alex. And I think the key thing that we need to be considering right now is cow survival, adult cow survival. The herd's been going down for about 18 years now, it's under 200,000. And so I think this Council and other Regional Advisory Councils need to start thinking about how to make -- how to protect the cows more and that might be talking about proposals to limit cow harvest in the future. So I just want to kind of plant that seed for you.

 $$\operatorname{And}$$ that's all I had for caribou. I'll be happy to take any questions before I move on to moose.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Kyle. Any questions for Kyle Jolly on his talk with caribou.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN BROWER: In terms of the publishings that you've created in terms of caribou distribution, interference and other things like that, I'd like to see a formal presentation in -- provided including some of the animation that comes with caribou tags and collaring them and maybe in our winter meeting to talk, not just providing the publications, but to do a presentation of those types of concerns that we've harped upon for a long time, it's easy to write about it and then put it on the shelf and let it collect dust. And I'd like the dust to be removed from it and do a formal presentation to the Council.

MR. JOLLY: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I totally agree, you know doing the research is not enough, it needs to get out, it needs to be talked about, it needs to be discussed, it needs to be improved for the next time. And so, you know, if the Council wants us to give a presentation we're more than happy to do that and just let us know when, where and what are the hottest topics you want us to report on. We'd be more than happy to show up and give you that kind of formal presentation.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: And I see Carmen's raised her hand and so we'll give her the hot seat for a minute.

MS. DAGGETT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I do have a couple animation things that I had prepared before for the Planning Commission meeting. And so I do plan to show them as part of my report today. They're not this year's data, but because we can't — it takes a while to process all this stuff. But they are from a couple of different years and we can share that information with the group. And even if we go over on time today I think this room is still available so I think I can utilize the room and show you a couple of videos. So can give you that today.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Carmen, very thoughtful. Yeah, in terms of, Kyle, you know, the publications that you just mentioned to make available and yeah, I would just like to see a presentation on those, you know, in terms of what they represent, including the information around the caribou movements and the 75 collars that you've mentioned. I think it would be important maybe for our winter meeting to work with OSM to get on the agenda to provide that kind of presentation to the Council.

Go ahead and continue, Kyle.

MR. JOLLY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yeah, that sounds good. Generally my schedule is more open at this time of year so I don't know if you want to wait a full year for that. In the spring I'm often out doing capture work and do often miss this meeting. So it's up to you, I will try and make it work when it's best for you, but I'm more than happy to give a formal presentation. Again just let me know when and where and how long you want me to blather on because I can talk caribou all day with you guys.

 So I'll move on to moose. So we did a moose survey in the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. It was on the southeast portion of the Park and so that's south of the Brooks Range, it's in the Koyukuk, John, Alatna Wild River drainages. The last time we did a survey out there was 2015, we found about 880 moose. This time around which was this spring we found about 1,300 moose. So there was a slight increase in population size, but again this is kind of on the south side of the Brooks Range, it's not up on the North Slope.

And that's all I had for moose. So

0254 I'll answer any questions that people have on that. 2 3 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Any further questions 4 for Kyle on moose. 5 6 (No comments) 7 8 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Kyle 9 Jolly, and we'll look forward to hearing from you in 10 the near future on presentations and stuff. 11 12 With that we'll -- is it going back to 13 Marcy or.... 14 15 MS. OKADA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 16 We'll have an update..... 17 18 Mr. Chair, this is Will MR. DEACY: 19 Deacy. 20 21 MS. OKADA: Oh, go ahead. 22 23 MR. DEACY: Sorry about that, Marcy. 24 Mr. Chair, this is Will Deacy with National Park 25 Service. I'll just give a quick update about dall 26 sheep. 27 28 CHAIRMAN BROWER: You have the floor. 29 30 MR. DEACY: Yeah, thank you. This will 31 be a quick update because we're still processing data 32 so I don't have any results for you. This past July my 33 crew surveyed dall sheep in Gates of the Arctic Park 34 and also we collaborated with the BLM to survey BLM 35 lands along the Dalton Highway. We were fortunate that 36 we had the help of three biologists with the Fish and 37 Wildlife Service which really helped our efforts. 38 completed surveys in the Itkillik Preserve, the 39 southeast portion of the Gates of the Arctic and on the We only were able to complete about half 40 BLM lands. the transects, about half the area around the Anaktuvuk 41 42 Pass area because some of the (indiscernible 43 distortion) to the Pass will remember around survey time there was about six inches of snow and that cut 44 45 our survey short there. 46 47 As I mentioned we're still processing 48 the survey data and so we won't be able to present that 49 until your winter meeting. But we should have all the

0255 results ready by then. 2 3 Happy to answer any questions if 4 anybody has any questions. 5 6 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Will. Any 7 questions for the sheep surveys, seems like it's incomplete and we'll hear more on the winter meeting. 9 10 (No comments) 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Hearing none, let's 13 move on. Are we up to personnel update probably. 14 15 MS. OKADA: Thank you, Mr. Chair and 16 Council meetings. This is Marcy Okada. And the final 17 update for Gates of the Arctic National Park and 18 Preserve is we have a new joint project with the U.S. 19 Geological Survey, it aims to measure the effects of 20 iron mobilization on stream water quality and food web 21 which includes resident fish communities. Arctic soils 22 store large amounts of iron and mercury which can be 23 released at permafrost soils thaw. So this project --24 this project preliminary observations suggest that 25 orange stream reaches have higher iron concentrations, 26 less dissolved oxygen and more acidic water than normal 27 So further the conversion of streams from streams. clear to orange water appears to reflect a considerable 28 29 deterioration of habitat for insects and fish. They're 30 continuing to work on this project to better categorize 31 the effects of iron and to also map these occurrences 32 across the Brooks Range. 33 34 And so the point of contact for this 35 project is Jon Odonnell and his email address is 36 located in your update. 37 38 And that's the -- that's our update for 39 Gates of the Arctic if there's any questions. 40 41 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Any further questions 42 for Gates of the Arctic and sounds interesting that --43 with your collaboration there. 44 45 (No comments)

CHAIRMAN BROWER:

this point or -- so BLM, you're on the hot seat.

move on to the next. Are we going to talk about BLM at

Hearing none we'll

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MS. MIKOW: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair, members of the Council. For the record my name is Beth Mikow, I'm the Anthropologist for the Arctic District Office. And on the line we also have our Fish Biologist, Katie Drew. So we have the full written report, it's your supplemental tab three. It's a little bit long to cover completely so I figured I'd just point out a few things of interest.

 I wanted to give you a quick update on the Willow Supplemental EIS process and the next steps going forward. The public comment period for the draft Supplemental EIS ended on August 29th and we are in the process of writing comment responses and updating the final Supplemental EIS. We anticipate publishing that final EIS in the fourth quarter. And once the final Supplemental EIS is published there'll be a minimum 30 day period between the publication of the EIS and the issuing of the record of decision.

And those -- that information can be found on page 7 and 8 and there is contact information for the project lead, Stephanie Rice.

I was going to talk a little bit about the Coastal Plain, however Nathan pretty much covered all the information that we have for that. So again we're joint co-leads with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for that.

On page 31 and 32 is an update on our legacy well program. So for the 2022/2023 winter season we have a contract to complete plugging and abandonment activities at the Iko Bay legacy well. The contractor would mobilize to the well via winter snow trail and complete those activities. Attempts to plug and abandon the Iko Bay legacy well in 2016 an 2017 were unsuccessful due to downhole conditions. So we'll be attempting to get that done this season.

 The BLM contractor did complete plugging and abandonment of the Omualik test well 1, Omualik core 2, Omualik core 11, Omualik core 12 and the east Omualik legacy wells over this last season, 2021 and 2022. There was contaminated soil encountered which remains onsite and additional work is needed to remove it. So we're working on a removal action plan.

For fisheries research during the

discussion yesterday one of the projects I was going to bring up, the contaminant study that Katie Drew discussed, she discussed in pretty good detail yesterday, but if anybody has any questions she is on the line for that.

I also wanted to point to some HAFN document -- documentation of harvest of Arctic fishes Nuiqsut. We're currently contracting with ADF&G to do community harvest surveys to get annual estimates of fish harvest. They're additional collecting information about patterns of use, abundance, health of fish stocks and social factors that have affected fishing practices over time. Additionally they're going to collect data to conduct a social network analysis of sharing and distribution of fish resources within Nuigsut and between Nuigsut households.

 So they completed their first round of field work this last winter and spring. I don't want to get too much into it though because I believe that the principal investigator, Helen Cold, with ADF&G will be presenting more on that during this her report.

And then the last thing I kind of wanted to talk about, it's funny it's come up already during the meeting. Carmen had mentioned that lake near Nuiqsut. So the arctic -- so our Fish Biologist, Katie Drew, was working with UAF Hydrologist, Chris Arp, and they have 32 river and stream gauging sites to monitor water levels, discharge and temperature and collect long-term data for that. And during those routine visits they observed a large lake which has been named Harry Potter or Lake M0007, that had been monitored since 2018, was very close to draining into the nearby meandering stream within the proposed Willow So surface water was noticeably development area. flowing over a lakeshore stream divide in early June with active headwater erosion of ice rich permafrost soil apparent by late June.

Nearby communities, Permatise and operators in the area were notified of the imminent lake drainage even at this time and in July, 2022 this point breached, draining almost the entire lake within just 12 hours. Water level and turbidity sensors and time-lapse cameras captured this rapid lake drainage event at high resolution. So this fortunate and detailed observation of this event adds to a growing

body of research on the impacts of lake drainage on Arctic hydrology and hazard forecasting in the region. So there's good pictures of that lake draining on page 13 of our report.

So that's really all I have unless anybody on the Council has any questions.

9 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. Questions 10 for Beth.

MR. FRANTZ: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Brower.

MR. FRANTZ: Yeah. So I do see some extensive plug and abandonment there, the Oumalik — all of the Oumalik wells. I see one way south, the Tulageak, has that been completed and do you think any other work will be going down that direction?

MS. MIKOW: So as far as I know that's actually in our upcoming work and I don't know quite off the top of my head the schedule for that to be completed. I know that that bullet point list is basically what they have planned for the next 10 years for plugging and abandonment. But if you have any other questions I can also get in touch with our legacy well contact, her name is Melody Debenham and her contact information's at the back of the report and I also can get more information for the Council as well.

MR. FRANTZ: Okay. And also the -- so the Oumalik, it's -- looks like they've been done already.....

MS. MIKOW: Uh-huh.

MR. FRANTZ:and, you know, that crosses some of our main traditional -- well, our hunting routes. So you'll be -- when are they -- is that this year that they're going to be trying to extract the contaminated soil or is that somewhere further down the line?

MS. MIKOW: Let me double check here. We're working on a removal action plan. I don't have the details on that yet, but that is something that I can get for the Council.

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                    MR.
                          FRANTZ:
                                    Okay. I'm really
 2
    interested in that because.....
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                    MS. MIKOW: Yeah. Absolutely.
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                    MR.
                          FRANTZ:
                                     ....down
                                                 next
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    Tulageak, within a few miles of that, is where I catch
     all my moose and have for the last 15 years or so.
 9
     it's definitely in -- you know, in an area that I cross
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    paths with all the time. So, yeah. No, I would like
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    more information on this and I'm sure I can get more
    offline with you as well.
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                    MS. MIKOW: For sure.
                                             I know -- I'll
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    actually see if that person is available after we're
16
          with the presentation and if I
                                                 get that
17
    information I'll get it to you today.
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                    MR. FRANTZ: Thank you.
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                    MS. MIKOW: Uh-huh.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: And on the Iko Bay
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     wells that were not successful, what's the timeline on
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     that, is that this coming winter season?
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                    MS. MIKOW: Yes, there's a contract out
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28
     for this coming winter season to get those taken care
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     of. Yeah, they had problems in 2016 and 2017.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: And is that related
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     to the Whistling well issue?
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                    MS. MIKOW: You know, I -- honestly I'm
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                  that was a little before my time, but I
    not certain,
36
     can find that out from the same person I'll be talking
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     to to get information for Mr. Frantz.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                      Yeah, because a lot
     of people have known that well, that was seeping for
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41
    many years and it's always condensating. But I think
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    there was efforts to take care of that a couple years
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     ago and it sounds like they need to go back and take
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     care of that.
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                    Any further questions on -- for BLM.
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                    (No comments)
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CHAIRMAN BROWER: I know if Martha was here she would probably say a little bit more about permitting and why permits are being issued and things like that. And, you know, being that she's not here I just put in two cents worth of that, you know, the -- Nuiqsut being probably in the heart of many of the developed areas there, has a lot of concerns related to displacement and continuing cultural and traditional uses of the land surrounded by industrial development. And that -- that's where it's at.

And thank you, Beth.

MS. MIKOW: Thank you.

MS. COLD: Hello there, Mr. Chair, members of the Council. This is Helen Cold with the Division of Subsistence in Fairbanks.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN BROWER: Go ahead.} \mbox{ Go ahead,} \\ \mbox{Helen.}$

MS. COLD: Okay. Thank you. Well, today I just wanted to provide you with some updates on some of the current and proposed research projects that we have going on with North Slope communities. And I have a series of slides, these materials begin on page 110 of the meeting book.

So the first project I wanted to touch on is one that Beth just mentioned in her update, so the Nuiqsut Subsistence Fishery Project. This is being funded by BLM and the purpose of this project as Beth mentioned is to document, describe and quantify the Nuiqsut subsistence fishery. So the way that we're doing this is we're working with households in Nuiqsut to do household harvest surveys and we're also doing a series of ethnographic interviews and some mapping associated with those fish harvest and use areas. And also participant observations trips where we learn a little bit more about specific fishing activities going on at different times of year.

So this project started in 2020 and it's slated to end in 2023. That's actually an error that I printed, in the materials you have it says 2024,

but that's wrapping up next year. And it involved two years of surveys so in spring of 2022 which we already conducted and then 2023 so hopefully next January or February. And these focus on nonsalmon subsistence fish harvest, but we do also ask about salmon fish harvest as well.

So as I mentioned these are household surveys with the mapping component and these ethnographic interviews as well as the surveys took place in April of 2022 and I was also able to go out in July, 2022 for a participant observation trip with some grayling fishing and also there were some folks setting nets for whitefish. But I hope to in early November head back out to Nuiqsut to learn a little bit more about the cisco fishery happening. And then we'll be doing year two surveys with the communities as well as those interviews in early next year so January or February.

And then we have another project going on with Nuiqsut that's being funded by Oil Search Alaska. So the purpose of that project is to try to investigate the effects of oil development activities and the associated labor structure on Nuiqsut subsistence hunters. So this project does not involve a survey component, it's strictly ethnographic and participant observation. And this project was designed in coordination with the Nuiqsut Subsistence Fisheries Project to try to reduce community research fatigue. So we're trying to be as efficient as possible when we're working with folks out there.

This project began a little bit later, started in 2021 and it's slated to end in 2025. And we're doing between 15 and 20 semi-structured key respondent interviews and this also has a mapping component. And we were able when we were out in Nuiqsut in April to conduct seven interviews and then I talked to another individual when I was there in July. And I hope to talk to more people when I visit in November and then also next spring when we are out there doing surveys for the fish project.

 All right. The next project, the Wainwright Comprehensive Survey. So this project is actually -- it's a redesign of a project that was originally funded by UAF that began in 2021, but the community recommended that we work with them to

reschedule the survey work for 2023 or later. So this is being funded by the Bureau of Land Management, but augmented with some State of Alaska funds. And it's a partnership between the community of Wainwright and Fish and Game Subsistence, but we would also be in communication and consult with the North Slope Borough Wildlife Department.

 So for this project we would be conducting a subsistence harvest update for the major resource categories to try to assess the changes that have happened in the last 10 years or so. There was a comprehensive survey that was conducted with this community about a decade ago so the idea here is to try and understand what has changed in the last 10 years. And methods for this would be conducting household surveys, also doing ethnographic interviews with mapping and participant observation.

And this project that (indiscernible - distortion) started in 2022 and (indiscernible - distortion) go through 2025, but that's to be determined. And it will involve one year of surveys focusing on the harvest of major resources, subsistence resource for the community. And we're currently in consultation with the community to try to restructure and reschedule this survey effort and to interview and participant observation.

And the last project I wanted to let you all know about is a proposed project considering Kaktovik Beluga Traditional and Ecological Knowledge. So this is being funded by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the purpose here is to try to document subsistence harvest practices for beluga and learn more about the traditional ecological knowledge of the Beaufort Sea beluga stock and the folks living in that community, their knowledge on the stock.

So here there's no surveys involved, this is ethnographic interviews we would be conducting and we would be working with folks to map beluga habitats, migration patterns and traditional hunting areas. And we would work both with individuals and within a focus group potentially to help gather some of this information and there would be also be a participant observation component.

So the project timeline here. We're

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still in consultation with the community and if this project is approved by community partners the research plan would then be developed in collaboration with Kaktovik this fall or early next spring. And then we would actually begin field work in fall or winter of 2023 and fall of 2024.

So those -- that's all I have, but I'd be welcome to take any questions or comments anyone had at this point.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Helen. Any questions for ADF&G. We have Hannah raising her hand over there to -- we'll yield to Hannah.

MS. VOORHEES: Thank you, Mr. Chair and thank you, Helen for your presentation. I was wondering if you could for the Nuigsut Subsistence Fishery study, if you could speak to the way in which methods might capture concerns and observations about mold on broad whitefish?

MS. COLD: Yes. So yeah, as we've heard many folks mention there's significant interest in the mold issue and the health of fish. And so in $\ensuremath{\mathsf{--}}$ built in to the subsistence harvest survey we have, we are asking folks if their -- how many fish of which species they're encountering when they're harvesting for subsistence and how many their having to remove from their catch based on them being sick or diseased. So sometimes that's mold, sometimes that's other issues, but we're asking both for numbers of that and then also a little bit more information in the mapping component of where folks are trying to -- where folks are seeing sick fish, if there's any kind of spatial information that would be helpful in trying understand that issue. And then again with the ethnographic interviews there have been many different people that have talked about that mold issue.

So we're trying to cover that issue in a multitude of different ways with this project. And hopefully compare that with information that might be gathered through more biological studies of that.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Helen. I hope that was helpful for you there, Hannah. And that's a very interesting -- you know, we talked about our PINs and prioritizing our Fisheries Resource

Monitoring Program and for work that's underway like yours, it's important to see that the -- that this Monitoring Program that you're working with is very much talked about through OSM and trying to make more funding available to look into those kind of things. And it might be important to start to schedule and think about village presentations. We study them and study them and study them, but we lack the physical presence in the community when it's time for them to learn a little bit more of our findings and to bring that to our -- those communities so as not to continue it to fester. And information is power and it's -- sometimes it -- well, it can calm the community. So I encourage that.

All right. Thank you. Is that Helen?

MS. COLD: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Carmen.

MS. DAGGETT: Good afternoon, Chairman and Council. Carmen Daggett again for the record. The information that I'm going to provide today is on tab number 5 of your meeting packets if you wish to take a moment to orient yourself to that reference. So just to start out with, I'm going to start with the Teshekpuk Caribou Herd update information. All this information I'm presenting is made possible my multi agency cooperation, including the North Slope Borough, the State of Alaska and funding from BLM. The central goal is to ensure caribou for future generations to come and each of these surveys that we're utilizing are indicators of whether the population is growing or declining or total population numbers.

So the first survey that I'm going to talk about is the photocensus. This summer we were able to photograph the Teshekpuk Caribou Herd, actually this week and last week we've been very diligently counting all of those photos. We are very close to being done with that count, there's just a few more groups that need to be counted and I was sort of hoping that we might be able to have those numbers for you at this meeting, but we didn't quite make it despite my best efforts. So hopefully the winter meeting we will have those numbers for you and I'll also make them available through our Facebook -- Region 5 Facebook page so that people can get those numbers sooner than

later. I know how important that information is for the public to have so I'm happy to share that information from 2022 as soon as I have it.

There's also a video that was created by Fish and Game about the photocensus process, it's about 11 minutes long, it's on YouTube. And I actually wanted to make it available today after this meeting if people wanted to stay and watch a video on how we actually do that process so that you can understand where these numbers actually come from. It's a very good video, they did a nice job on it and I think it's worth sharing. So I actually have it queued up for after this meeting. I know we're kind of time crunched so I didn't want to play it now.

Last year's estimate was around 56,000 or not last year's, 2017 estimate was around 56,000 animals. So when you get the new number for 2022 you'll have something to compare it against for the next most recent estimate.

Are there any questions on the photocensus information besides how we do it because I think if you really want to know the details you should watch that video, it's way better than me trying to explain it.

 $$\operatorname{CHAIRMAN}$$ BROWER: Any questions for Carmen on the photocensus.

(No comments)

 CHAIRMAN BROWER: I'm just wondering, you know, the timing of that. Was that during all of the peak migrations up to the Arctic with other herds or was this during a stand-alone period for the Teshekpuk Herd on the Slope?

MS. DAGGETT: Great question, Mr. Chair. So July 10th was the day that we shot the photocensus for both the Western Arctic Herd and the Teshekpuk Herd. And so the animals would have not necessarily been migrating that time period, they would be in their insect tight aggregation during that time period, that's the time period that we aim to get those photographs when it's basically the hottest and buggiest time of the year here is when we really try to target taking those photographs so that the caribou are

in the tightest aggregations that we can get.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: So their distribution was very noticeable at that point. Yeah.

 MS. DAGGETT: It would have been primarily coastal or in very windswept areas, but most of the animals were at the end of their extent, at least for the Teshekpuk Herd they were at the edges of Admiralty Bay and the edges of everywhere trying to -some of them probably standing in the ocean and in lakes trying to escape the insects this last summer. You can see a lot of them are next to water, almost all of the pictures are caribou next to water. So....

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, I was just alluding to they were very noticeable because their distinct locations where they go....

MS. DAGGETT: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BROWER:like (in Native) versus Admiralty Bay for the central -- either side of the pipeline on the Sag area going that way. Seems like they're very distinct at that period of time for their insect relief.

MS. DAGGETT: That is true. They definitely have areas that they target. Probably slightly different each year, but -- and in different intensities, but anyway. Okay.

So with no further questions about photocensus stuff I'm going to move on to talk about the spring short yearling surveys that we do in April. Again this is an indicator survey, it allows us to take a look at how many calves made it through the winter and how they fared through our winters here.

 So during the April, 2022 survey I surveyed 2,633 caribou and about 5.8 percent of these were yearlings which is actually quite low. I will say this, it seemed like there was a pretty big difference between the groups of caribou that were in the Brooks Range versus the caribou that were up on the North Slope. The caribou in the Brooks Range seemed to have a slightly higher percentage of yearlings with them whereas the ones on the North Slope were a bit lower despite the larger number of bulls that were in the

0267 Brooks Range this last winter. 2 3 So that being said we usually try to 4 count a higher number of caribou during this survey. 5 was somewhat limited by weather and funds this spring and pilot availability honestly. So but I think that's 6 7 something we should definitely -- I'm going to keep a closer eye on or continue to keep a close eye on is 8 9 those short yearling numbers. 10 11 Are there any questions about how we do the short yearling surveys or any particulars about 12 13 that for the Teshekpuk Herd? 14 15 (No comments) 16 17 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Hearing none, I'd ask 18 you to go ahead and continue. 19 20 MS. DAGGETT: Roger that. So I'm going 21 to move on to the summer calving surveys. We do those 22 at the beginning of June. And this year there were 23 about 45 percent of the females were pregnant and we were looking at primarily females that were over the age of three. There -- we did look at a few that were 24 25 26 in the two year range and there were a couple that were 27 actually showing some signs of being pregnant, but most 28 of the time females over the -- three years and older 29 are the $\mbox{females}$ that are \mbox{going} to be pregnant as I'm 30 sure you are all aware. The long term average for 31 pregnancy rates for the Teshekpuk Herd is about 68 32 percent so obviously that's pretty low. And we're going to continue to keep our eyes on that, but kind of 33 34 a bit of a rough year for pregnancy. The winter before 35 and the summer before being major drivers into those 36 pregnancy rates. 37 38 Is there any questions about that 39 survey or the results of that? 40 41 CHAIRMAN BROWER: any additional 42 questions for the -- for Carmen. 43

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Hearing none,

continue.

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MS. DAGGETT: Okay. Thank you, Mr.

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Chairman. So in addition to the information that we collected during these surveys we also keep track of adult female mortality. As Alex Hanson mentioned for the Western Arctic Herd, we do the same thing for the Teshekpuk Herd. We keep track of the collar data and how many animals die throughout the year and we also keep track of that information when we find mortalities during our survey work. So this last year the adult female mortality was 5.6 percent which is largely average for the Teshekpuk Herd. So not anything too alarming there as far as adult female mortality which is a good sign.

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Okay. Any questions about adult female mortality before I move on?

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Hearing none, go ahead and continue.

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MS. DAGGETT: Okay. Alex talked some about the Western Arctic Caribou Herd harvest. It's -we use the same reporting tools, the RC907 caribou registration permits and the RC or DC general season harvest tickets for caribou harvest. So information that I compiled on here is a combination for both Western Arctic and Teshekpuk. And I would more than anything like to encourage people to utilize these permit systems and similarly really encourage people to utilize the permits for moose and muskox as There's a continual education component to well. trying to get the public to utilize those and the fact that we had 688 reports through the RC907 compared to how much we really know caribou get utilized on the North Slope is an indication to us that a lot more work needs to be done there. So we're going to try to continue to get that information out to the public about utilizing those permits, the harvest tickets and then also the RC907 permits which are the permits that North Slope residents should be utilizing if they're planning on going hunting caribou.

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Are there any questions about the harvest reporting information?

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 $\mbox{ \begin{tabular}{ll} CHAIRMAN & BROWER: \\ $regarding $ that ? \end{tabular} } \mbox{ \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} Any & questions \\ $regarding $ that ? \end{tabular}$

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Is there a fee associated with any of that harvest reporting mechanism for the general public on the Slope?

MS. DAGGETT: The only fee that hunters may have to contend with is getting a hunting license, all the permits are free. You do not have to pay for any of the moose tags or the caribou registration permits, those are all free to hunters and are either available online or you can get them from the office here in Barrow or any other Fish and Game office.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah, seems to me there should probably be a set incentive program somehow or more outreach related to this area so you can start to draw in those better harvest reporting and things like that. Just my own observation.

MS. DAGGETT: What would you recommend?

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Well, there's a fee associated with licensing....

MS. DAGGETT: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BROWER:and it's probably 25 buck, who knows.

MS. DAGGETT: Forty-five.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. And sometimes it's hard to come by for young people. And versus getting some shells, you know, a box of shells would be 70 bucks nowadays and to do some of this stuff and, you know, getting gasoline and making sure your equipment's running good. More focus on readiness and so I'm just -- I'm just trying to think how we could encourage that aspect of it. I mean, I think people really don't like to be regulated, you know, that might be one of the aspects about it, but when you have good harvest data it's very important for management and just -- I don't It's just -- you know how to overcome that myself. know, just -- maybe there's an incentive way to do those things, you know, like you might be entered into a free drawing for a net or something, a fish net or --I don't know.

MS. DAGGETT: Thank you for those suggestions. So if you would turn that summary over, I'm just going to continue on. Hopefully we can get through this fairly quickly here.

We're -- I'm currently working with Teshekpuk Researcher and others on a new study, a new caribou health study on the Teshekpuk Herd. We're looking more closely at caribou health on the Teshekpuk Herd, measurements of body condition, internal and external parasites, trace minerals, stress related hormones and a wide range of possible diseases. So we began that study last summer and we'll continue to do that for the next two years.

If there are any questions regarding that particular studies I'm happy to entertain those. We're kind of -- I haven't gotten the results -- all the results back from the labs yet, so I can't really elucidate or expand on any of the information I've got from this last summer yet because I haven't gotten it myself. Perhaps I can give you more information on that at the winter meeting.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Sounds like a good plan. Any further questions to Carmen.

MS. HUGO: Mr. Chair.

 $\mbox{ CHAIRMAN BROWER: Yeah. Go ahead } \mbox{there, Esther.}$

MS. HUGO: I just got a question on the harvest or the permits. Do you do it individually for villages because our numbers would be way low the past so many years. And I guess I'm trying to mention this because we tried to get a declaration of emergency through our -- for food security, that also was denied. So your surveys or your harvest would tell us that AKP didn't -- we can har -- we haven't had that -- the migration. Numbers need to be shown for each particular our -- our village and the numbers would show the rest of the agencies what we're trying to say or, you know.

MS. DAGGETT: Through the Chair to member Hugo. So a few things. I hear what you're saying that you would only see changes in harvest if those animals are there and available or that's not

1 quite right. You wouldn't see a decline in harvest if or you would see a decline in harvest if the caribou weren't there because there would be no harvest because there aren't animals for you to catch. I understand And the tricky part is that I think the 5 that. distribution of a lot of these permits and registration 6 7 permits in particular on the North Slope are very dependent on whether someone actually goes out and 8 offers them to people. I know that pre-covid I spent a 9 10 fair amount of time in villages talking with people in 11 all of the villages on the North Slope about the RC907 12 permit and talking with individuals about it. During 13 covid times I'm sure all of you are well aware that 14 travel on the North Slope was very much discouraged. 15 So I didn't spend any time in any of the villages during covid to get these permits out because they --16 17 people were not welcome. And that's fair, I understand You've had a long history of disease transfer 18 that. 19 and bad things happen with that and I can appreciate 20 and understand that history and wanting to protect 21 yourselves. That makes perfect sense, however that's 22 going to impact how many of those permits went out too. 23 And without those permits in people's hands we're 24 really not going to see any harvest data because we 25 don't have any other way to get it other than household 26 survey information that perhaps the Borough collecting, but we don't necessarily always get that 27 28 information. So some of the information that's in here 29 for this harvest data has to be taken with a huge grain 30 of salt because no one was out doing outreach during 31 covid, the height of covid. And that just is what it 32 is.

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MS. HUGO: Well, technology's here, we could have done it through VIA Zoom or -- I mean, it's already done, I mean, it's the past. I mean, we got technology nowadays, it's just -- it's not just the phone, we do have that. I mean, we don't have to have -- I know covid yes, very important to our health, so is the migration which we've been saying for years. And I see that in your permit that for the nonresidents you reach 400 and -- or 500 of them and most of them got what they wanted, but where's -- sometimes we don't see the meat when thesport hunters are hauling their -all we see is the rack, the big horns wrapped in duct Where's the meat, probably buried somewhere tape. where they're hunting, where we won't even know. guys fail to do that, especially to that guide hunter that ASC bought off just 35 miles down north of us.

Where's the meat. I mean, where -- all they do is come up with the racks, the horns.

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MS. DAGGETT: Thank you for your comments, member Hugo. If you see no meat and you see racks that information needs to be immediately reported to the.....

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MS. HUGO: We have been doing that for years, Carmen, years. Years. Forty plus years. I was just maybe 21 and we've been hollering, we've been doing this for so long, sometimes it's disappointing, it's no way, no sense of coming, but we care for our home, our subsistence. And sometimes a lot of us we said we weren't part of the Borough, but we're here. And those sport hunters are just stomping all over us and we know it's them because they're the first people to catch what's coming, what we've been waiting for. And we heard a lot of testimonies from our neighbors, Nuigsut. I think it's about time we get to the Dalton Highway falltime and then instead of hearing it we probably see it and it's all true for the past 40 years.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Esther. With that does that conclude your presentation there.

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MR. WILLIAMS: Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWER: Go ahead, Earl.

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MR. WILLIAMS: I'd like to elaborate on Esther's comment on caribou. I know I saw when I came back -- no, when I was going to Anchorage for a meeting, I was going through Fairbanks right there and back of the building there was this pad of caribou Three charters came in on that plane, that's from 30 miles -- 35 miles from our area. Because you see that Wright's airplane fly over, the Caravans, all the time flying over. We don't let them on our airport anymore, we brought that attention to them because we're having problems with hunters. Anyway when we were in Fairbanks I was going through Wright's Air, I seen a lot of hunters, just full of -- caribou hunters. Anyway there were a lot of caribou antlers there. And a little kid said, dad, I wonder where's the meat. Even little kids know that. See that, they live on

that, they survive on that and they know it.

You know, back in '89 when we fought against Richard, he was a guide hunter out of Anaktuvuk, he stopped in Anaktuvuk, he's bringing the meat, but, you know, he's getting the money, but he's bringing the meat over for us because we complain to him about that. We told him, you know, what are you landing here for if you're not bringing meat. He's sending his guide hunters to -- on a plane to, you know, transfer to town to -- from Wright's Air or Frontier somedays. But that happened for a long time and we finally got -- got what we -- you know, the Mount Air, it's about 40 miles from us that quide hunters said that -- one of my friends there he said that, you know, I never see that moose -- I mean, caribou meat or moose meat. I said how -- well how come. He never -- they never said anything about it. Even when you see it on the Outdoors channel, you just see the horns, you don't see no meat. What do they do with it, you know. I know they can't eat that fast either because it lasts us over a month, you know, to eat something like this.

So you know that concerns something about looking into this more than just elaborating on, you know, what's being killed or what's being shot because we all know what's going on, you know. And I'd like to address this on Esther's behalf and I'd like this to be, you know, be recorded like because we don't hear no information from the State, ever since they got pulled out you don't hear nothing from BLM that -- what goes on behind the curtain there. Because the way I heard it's about \$5,000 per hunter so, you know, that's multiply.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Peter. Carmen, you going to continue.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$ DAGGETT: Thank you for your comments, Peter and Esther too.

So just to wrap up here a few more things. Western 26A muskox. This last spring, late winter, early spring there was a minimum count and a composition survey done. There were 421 muskox observed in western 26A and the bull/cow ratio was 70

bulls per 100 cows which is a very good ratio and 61 yearlings per 100 cows. So we used a different technique or new technique to use aerial photographs to age and sex the different animals in this population as a way to get more information for what we put into it.

So that being said as I mentioned before there's a tier two hunt that can be applied for this fall and the hunt will begin in the fall of 2023. So those hunters who are interested in applying for that hunt can do so either online or in person at my office or I'm going to make rounds out to the villages to be available to help people fill out applications too. So keep your eyes open for flyers if you would like to apply for that in person or you can give me a phone call too and I'm happy to help you do that.

Last but not least, the Colville moose population. We did a trend count survey this last area's pretty spring and the trend count Anaktuvuk, the Chandler and a section of the Colville River between Ocean Point and Itkillik. We do that survey annually and then we do a full survey of the river and a larger part of the tributaries once every three years. So this last spring we counted 227 moose in that trend count survey, 19 percent yearlings which is a really high percentage of yearlings for the area so a really good sign. We also saw seven sets of twins which is really different than what I originally saw when I first started surveying this population, when I first started in this position which is really good to The 2021 total population number was 427 moose and 20 percent of those were yearlings and we had 18 sets of twins during that survey. So the Colville moose population seems to be growing at a fairly steady rate and hopefully that trend continues.

In the meantime again I would like to really encourage people to get moose harvest tickets. I did a quick search the other day and there was one permit that had been issued for this last year and I know of at least three moose that are dead. So please, please use those permits. It's a way that you can show that you need that resource, a physical representation of that and those numbers matter. So if you could really help spread the word about that, that would be really helpful.

 And that's all I have, Mr. Chair, other than that I wanted to also say that I've been working with Ilisagvik College to promote fire arm safety in the region too and working on building those programs that are available for communities. It has been indicated that the communities really want to see more firearm safety education out there and availability and so I've been working with them to try to make that service available to the communities if they want it.

 And I don't know if you would like to see the illustrations, the migration patterns now or if you want to wait until after we're done with the meeting and see those at the same time as the photocensus movie. It is your choice.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: What's the wish of the Council, would you guys like to take a -- this thing is -- you said it was 11 minutes?

MS. DAGGETT: The photocensus video is 11 minutes. I would wait to the end to watch that one. However the migration videos are much shorter and I can play those now or wait until those -- to the end too. They're kind of different things.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. Yeah, I appreciate you offering those videos and, you know, they're a source of -- to me they're good information to learn about their movements and to be able to know which herds you're hunting off of. I mean, they're very -- to me they're pretty distinct, you know, you can't mix the two up sometimes.

So what's the wish of the Council, would you guys like to take a video break and watch one of the videos.

MR. WILLIAMS: So you don't miss your flight.

MS. DAGGETT: Yeah, that's why I'm offering.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Okay. They're worried about catching flights and timing of those. And it's very important to get our folks off and going as well. So.....

0276 1 MR. WILLIAMS: Oh, sometimes we don't make it to village because of bad weather and..... 2 4 CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. 5 We will go down the line, I think we're you, Carmen. 6 up to Office of Subsistence Management on agency 7 report, OSM. 8 9 MS. HONIG: Mr. Chair, if I may. 10 11 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Go ahead, Leigh. 12 13 MS. HONIG: There was a unit 26B and C 14 update by Jason Caikoski, I don't know if he's on the 15 line. 16 17 CHAIRMAN BROWER: Jason, we're almost 18 missing you. Are you on. 19 20 (No comments) 21 22 MS. HONIG: So we also received word 23 that he may not be available. And I was requested to 24 pass along the information that his report and map for 25 the tier two muskox permit area and drawing hunt area 26 are available under supplemental materials packet under 27 tab six and seven if you guys are interested in reading 28 that report. 29 30 Thank you. 31 32 Thank you, Madame CHAIRMAN BROWER: 33 Coordinator. Hearing that, we do have that information 34 that Jason would have presented, it's it tab six and 35 seven. And so with that we'll move over to OSM. 36 37 MR. VICKERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, 38 members of the Council. I'll give the OSM report 39 first. 40 41 Dr. Hannah Voorhees would like a quick 42 update on some designated hunter information that was 43 brought up earlier. 44 45 MS. VOORHEES: Thank you, Brent.

just wanted to get this on the record quickly to have a

correct response for you. As the regs are written

there is automatic option for a designated hunter

permit for moose, caribou and deer, but that does not

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apply to muskox. This is a new Federal hunt for muskoxen in unit 26A and the Council may wish to submit a proposal to create a designated hunter system for muskoxen 26A. I was hoping the news would be simpler, but that's the situation. As this is a drawing hunt there may be some issues with having a designated hunter on those, but those would be discussed and worked out during the regulatory process and I plan to remind you of this at the next meeting so that if you wish to submit a proposal you can and that would be the correct time.

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you for the update on that. We'll go ahead and go to Brent, OSM.

MR. VICKERS: Thank you. And thank you, Hannah, that's actually -- that's a great update so I appreciate it.

On behalf of OSM I want to thank all Council members for your exceptional work on behalf of your communities, user groups, during these trying times. We greatly value your expertise, the contribution of your knowledge and experience in the regulatoryprocess. I know Anthropology Division for — which I'm — and Hannah are members of, we really just appreciate everything you all say because we rely heavily on looking through the transcripts to help shape our analyses and take directly from your quotes to help with our analogy so thank you for all the information you guys provide during these meetings. We really appreciate it.

We're holding all 10 fall, Regional Advisory Council meetings in person. Staff are very happy that we can finally see you all face to face. We thank you again for bearing with us over the past two and a half years during the pandemic and teleconference meetings. The Federal Subsistence Management Program recognizes that in person Council meetings are preferable. Council meetings must follow Federal government guidelines and will continue to do so with future meetings. We hope that covid-19 levels are low enough in each of the communities where Council meetings are planned at the time of the meetings so that we will be able to meet Federal government requirements. We will continue to work with each of

the Councils on the specific requirements for their regions to conduct the in person meetings safely.

OSM is please to welcome two new hired Subsistence Council Coordinators, Lisa Hutchinson-Scarbrough and Jessica Gill. Both have a wealth of knowledge and experience in working with the rural users in the communities as well as Alaska subsistence issues.

Eva Patton transferred to the NPS as you know, we're very sad that she's not with us on our behalf with this meeting, but it was great to hear her on the phone and we look forward to seeing her again.

Carry Crow returned to OSM as Budget Analyst. Bernard Shavings joined us as an Administrative Support Assistant. Michelle Andrews joined us as Executive Secretary. The OSM team continues to work on rebuilding our capacity.

Over the past two and a half years we have been reminding Council meetings about the changing requirements for IDs at the airport. Beginning May 3rd, 2023, this coming spring, every air traveler will need to present Real ID compliant driver's license or other acceptable form of identification such as a passport to fly within the United States. This is applicable even when you are on -- fly on small bush carriers. Please note that all Council members will need to make sure that they have the required Real ID for travel to the fall, 2023 Council meetings.

I'll be happy to answer any questions. Thank you, Mr. Chair, Council members and everyone else.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: All right. Thanks, Brent. And a Real ID, is that just like a regular driver's license or is Real ID -- a Real ID a new trend?

MR. VICKERS: I can't speak officially, but it is an updated form as far as I know of the ID. All IDs that have been issued in recent years are Real ID compliant so you -- so you all should check, particularly if you received your driver's license years ago to make sure that they're Real ID or if you have a passport that'll suffice. But the Real ID isn't

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     just like a Real ID, it's an actual upgrade from years
    past where they -- it's another level of security to
    make sure that they -- you are who you are.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Very good. I'm sure
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    it's important because it should be for elections too,
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     you know. So.....
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                    MR. FRANTZ: Mr. Chair.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Brower Frantz.
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                    MR. FRANTZ:
                                   Yeah, it's a driver's
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    license too, you can -- that's an option for it, yeah.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                         Very good.
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    further questions for Dr. Brent Vickers.
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                    MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, tribal ID would be
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    good too because a lot of us use that from the
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    villages.
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                    MR. VICKERS: That sounds like a great
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     idea. I recommend you speaking with your tribes about
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     it. I don't -- I don't speak on behalf of the tribes.
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     I'm sorry, I wouldn't know.
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                    MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, we have our own
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    tribal ID that they gave us from our tribe, yeah. We
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    use it most places around the city, yeah.
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                    Thank you.
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                                       Yeah, I'm going to
                    CHAIRMAN BROWER:
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    draw a card and draw my picture on it and see if it
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    works.
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                    (Laughter)
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                    MR. VICKERS:
                                      Sounds fun,
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    wouldn't recommend only arriving at the airport with
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    that.
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                    Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN BROWER: Very good.
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    again. So with that said, thank you for your update,
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    Brent.
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We that we finished item 13 already. I'll move into closing comments and we'll start off with Esther.

MS. HUGO: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm just happy that I was able to make it regardless of struggles at home and waiting for our caribou. But I'm glad I made it and it's always interesting and I learn more every time I attend meetings. I'm just happy that we're here, I finally got somebody from home to come with me and that's good, Earl. (In Native).

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Very good. Thank you. We'll move to Kaktovik. Eddie, closing comments.

MR. REXFORD: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And it's been a very informative meeting today and I apologize for missing yesterday's meeting. So thanks everybody for calling in and having a quorum today.

Bye.

MR. FRANTZ: All right. Yeah, I want to thank everybody for coming to my hometown for this meeting. Born and raised, my name's Brower, I live in Browerville.

(Laughter)

MR. FRANTZ: No, this is really good, my first in person meeting, second total for the Regional Advisory Council here. So it's very informational, I love all the information that comes in from multiple entities that are involved here. Everything has something to do with what we eat so it's a very different world than the world of regulation here. But I enjoy it, the discussions are good for our communities and I'm glad we're discussing what we are and, you know, with the people we are.

So thank you very much. I missed my moose hunting season this year so that's something I try to look forward to and work with Carmen on. I do do that, at least I do do the tags for moose. So thank you and I look forward to the next meeting and a lot of

information that's available such as the GPS stuff, I'm definitely interested in to see trends.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: Thank you, Brower. And we'll go to Earl/Peter.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Chair. Yes, I want to say that we brought up a lot of tension here, I know it's pretty hard to hide it, but sooner or later it's going to pop up. And we're the people are supposed to speak for it, that's why our people put us up here to speak for them. It's not for ourselves, it's for our people and our family to survive. And that's what it's all about.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted).

MR. WILLIAMS: It said that in ANILCA and ANCSA. It said that government, congress, supposed to be our guardians. Any kind of help we need we need to go to the -- our BIA Affairs, ask them for our needs it saidon that paper, that book, Iread it, it stated -stated the case of that. So that's something we got to understand that, you know, the congress made a deal that they're going to guard our health to pay us back for what they did to the lands. It's written right in the book. So we've got to understand one another and we got to work with one another, we just can't work this way and that way because there's a lot of us that want this and that, we can't get it, we've got to work for it. If we're going to to survive this world we've got to stand up together.

I know how it is, you know, I know how it feels. I see my grandkids and then they said I love Native food. They love that muktuk and stuff when it come in from the coast. And now we're down to -- now we're fighting for fish. We were fighting for caribous for years, I see it. But, you know, grandpa said, you know, there's lines in every village that there's a boundary, you don't -- you just don't cross your people's country, you know, there's like a no man's land too around between Indian and Eskimo too so, you know, that's old, but it's still there, you know, people still use that tradition, they don't bother each other, they don't go across each other's land. It's

like, you know, just so far they go, there's nowhere to go. And I heard an old background about the government was trying to make reservations up here with Natives, but the Interior Indians they said no. This land is made for us, our people, to survive. And he said that they don't want no reservation, they don't want to be tied down like down states people, they want to travel. A long time ago they said -- some of my people said they would travel all the way to Point Hope, you know, that's a long ways to go, you know, because they had friends there. I know a couple people, people from Point Hope, told me a story about there's about three Indians buried up there in the mountains in TDF. And, you know, these kind of stories you got to know about, you know. That's our history.

So I just wanted to share that caribou is very important to us and one more thing I want to address is that, man, I wish they could have a conference up here just for our caribou to be heard, Plus we're the only ones that fighting in you know. Alaska for our caribou. A lot of other villages are looking for fish. And our coastal is, you know, mammals. But I just wanted to say that I sure wouldn't mind having our -- all our people together for once like AFN, but I used to see a lot of conference where people gather together, you don't see that anymore, people just push each other out of the way, you know. They want part -- they don't want part of the portion, they want the whole portion. It don't work that way, but we got to learn how to work together and sit here. I'm glad we don't have no conflict with things that goes on, really appreciate this and I'm really thankful to be living with these people because they have a lot of respect and I have respect for them.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BROWER: (In Native), Earl. I know Martha would have some closing comments as well. I'm not sure if she's on or if Wanda Kippi. And Wanda serves her community very well and she's due for an award, her five year service. We going to wish her the best and hopefully maybe a little letter along with her award would be good. And get it sent to her. And for Steve, I know Steve would have good closing comments as well, Oomittuk, and he always has good words to say.

With that, safe travels home and I

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     really advocate for the Regional Advisory Council and
     bring the nomination papers home, try to get those that
     would make the Council and strengthen it more.
    would be important to try to, you know, find more people that would take up these roles. I think it
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     happens to be very important.
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                     With that, god bless everybody, have a
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     safe trip back to where you came from and thank you
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     very much.
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                     With that I will entertain item 14.
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                     MS. HUGO: I make a motion to adjourn.
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                     CHAIRMAN BROWER: Oh, item 15.
                                                         Item
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     15. We just did 14.
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                     MS. HUGO: I make a motion to adjourn.
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                     CHAIRMAN BROWER: Motion on the floor
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    for -- to adjourn.
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                     MR. WILLIAMS: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN BROWER: It's been seconded.
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    Any discussion.
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                     (No comments)
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                     MR. FRANTZ: Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                        The question's been
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     called for. All those in favor of adjourning signify
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     by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN BROWER: All those opposed say
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    nay.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN BROWER:
                                         Hearing none, the
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     ayes have it. We're formally adjourned.
                                                   Thank you,
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     everybody.
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                     (Off record)
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13		BSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
14	MEETING, VOLUME I	II taken electronically on the 14th day
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26	Ι	DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 24th
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31 32		Salena A. Hile Notary Public, State of Alaska
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